SOMEBODY HAD TO FIGHT FOR EVERY LIBERTY WE ENJOY TODAY—ARE YOU FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERTIES OF THE FUTURE?

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., July 25, 1903. Published for Propaganda.

[illegible] Spread the Light! [illegible] paper is published [illegible] socialism. A bundle of 5 for distribution will be sent [illegible] for 6 months for [illegible]

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## LABOR IS AWAKENING!

Here are three of the political resolutions passed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Convention:

Whereas, The capitalistic system of production creates two antagonistic classes with necessarily conflicting interests, viz., a small exploiting class and a large exploited class, although the capitalist class has always tried to hide the fact of the class struggle; and

Whereas, The Trades Union Movement of America is the expression of the class struggle of the American wage worker upon the economic field, and any attempt to hide the class struggle is necessarily an attempt to mislead labor; and

Whereas, The union men of America expect the Trades Union leaders to be leaders in the class struggle, and rather to point out than to hide the shortcomings and cruelties of the present capitalistic system; and

Whereas, Certain prominent officials in the labor movement are in close connection with Mark Hanna, Grover Cleveland, and the Civic Federation, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor assembled, hereby emphatically oppose, as seriously mistaken tactics, any alliance of prominent labor leaders with the most prominent representatives of American capitalism.

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Whereas, It has come to pass that there has risen in the ranks of the capitalists a man strong enough to force organized capital to turn toward labor its true visage of hate and rapacity, and

Whereas, Such attitude tears the mask of hypocritical friendship from the faces of Mark Hanna and other pretended political lovers of labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor hereby takes great pleasure in extending a vote of thanks to President Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association, a copy of these resolutions to be sent to that gentleman at Indianapolis.

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Whereas, Capitalism has recently made use of its political control of the government to place unprecedented power in the hands of the president, thus lessening the control of the troops by the state governors, who, being nearer to the people, are not so easily controlled, and

Whereas, This action by the last congress has not only doubled the army, but has prepared the way for a military despotism on American soil, to be used for the subjugation of the great majority of the people, i. e., the working class, when the capitalist's right to extract profits out of the workers shall be seriously threatened, and

Whereas, There are still many union men throughout the state who are connected with military companies, such action being inconsistent with the aims of unionism, as such soldiers are expected to shoot down their fellow workingmen whenever the command is given, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 11th annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor hereby urges all union men to withdraw their active or passive support from the military companies and treat them, under their present organization, as enemies of the working class.

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The Herald editor last week made the trip to the State Federation of Labor convention at Manitowoc by boat. When the boat was off Sheboygan, fifty-one miles distant, there could still be seen the cloud of smoke that hovers over Milwaukee! Now Milwaukee is not nearly so smoky as many other cities in this country, and its inhabitants boast of its cleanliness—yet it is enveloped in a smoky cloud in which its citizens move about day by day and still imagine they are breathing the air that nature intended they should breathe. But nature does not condone this infraction of its laws. If people are content to live in industrial communities and breathe the poisoned air thereof, nature will, and does, punish them for it. The human lungs were built to breathe the pure air, just as the body requires pure drinking water; break this law of nature and diseased lungs are the penalty. Under Socialism, it is positively certain that the productive processes will be so arranged and carried on that they will neither be dangerous to the health of the immediate workers or to those living near the industrial hives.

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The teachers of Wisconsin have at last come to their senses and will make a careful investigation of the question of wages. Now why have they not done this before? They have been shamefully underpaid. Queer, isn't it, that human nature has to stumble about and lose time before doing the things it should do, simply because a spirit of conservatism makes us afraid of offending some invisible somebody or some imaginary, unwritten law. We have a two-fold reason for approving the action now planned by the teachers. We want to see them get living wages for their own sakes, and we want them to come in actual contact with the problem of wages for the good it will do them as teachers. An investigation of the question will show them what it showed Margaret Haley, that they are part of the proletariat—the wage-working army—of this country and that they must regard trade unionism and the forces making for industrial emancipation with sympathy and support.

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One of the worst foxes that ever beguiled Labor died the other day. One has only to read the fulsome eulogies in the editorial pages of the capitalist dailies of the land to understand the place that P. M. Arthur, of the Railway Engineers, occupied. Arthur was a capitalist, being very wealthy, and ruled the brotherhood absolutely in the interests of the railroads. It was with his organization as with the other aristocratic railway brotherhoods, the Firemen and the Conductors—only a man picked up by the owners of the roads could hold the highest position in it. For it is in this way that the railroads hold the key to the labor situation on their lines. Every revolt of the men in the railway service against bad conditions or for a better wage, is blocked by the puppets of the magnates who hold the commanding positions in the three organizations we have specified. As for Arthur himself, he was a man who back of his hypocritical smile had as cold a heart as the capitalist system ever developed. He was a narrow, selfish soul, absolutely without humanity, and the Engineers' brotherhood is well rid of him.

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Why do the vulgar rich hold horse shows, at which the main exhibition is the costly rags with which the women cover up a small portion of their flabby flesh? Why do they hold charity balls and all that sort of thing at which the very thought of democracy is banished? There is only one explanation. The vulgar rich have achieved an economic victory over their brothers and sisters of the earth. They can only fittingly celebrate that victory by these vulgar exhibitions. To thoroughly enjoy their plunder they must draw upon themselves the envious yet submissive eyes of their victims. It is a low trait of human nature, a trait which the predatory nature of capitalism fosters, but it exists, and it makes no difference in what part of the earth a certain percentage of the people become the victors in the spoliation of the workers, they forthwith consider themselves "quality" and itch to make a vulgar display of themselves. The spirit is the same, whether it be at Monte Carlo, Newport, Saratoga—or charity balls or horse shows. There is only one reason why poor people should get inside the second class admission gates of a horse show—to see what the rich are doing with the wealth they rob from the workers.

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We attended the state Federation of Labor convention at Manitowoc, Wis., last week. The mayor made an address saying that there was little to be done for labor in that city, for the workingmen all had their own homes. We took a stroll that evening in the best residence district and saw some beautiful dwellings, surrounded with spacious, well kept lawns and stone sidewalks. There were graceful trees for shade and flower gardens that charmed the eye. The streets in that quarter were well kept up by the city. Everywhere was the air of prosperity. That was the part of town that was generally shown to visitors. Next morning we rose with the sun and took a walk in a different direction, to where the working class reside—where they "own their own homes!" We could almost believe it! The little bare looking houses were many of them unpainted, the air of poverty and pinching economy was about them—it was a sad exhibition of labor's reward for industry. And the people WERE industrious, for at that early hour they were putting off to work, men, women and children, some with dinner cans, some on the kind of bicycles called "ice wagons," and some limping along, because factory careers had brought them crippled limbs. Alas! Capitalism is capitalism in Manitowoc same as everywhere else. Labor pays for, builds and supports the beautiful homes of the rich—and lives in shanties and rookeries itself. And the capitalistic mayor of the city, ELECTED BY THE VOTES OF THE WORKING CLASS, had the impudence to tell the labor convention that the working people of his city were prosperous!

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The Craftsman, of Canton, Ohio, has opened a Socialist department.

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The aim of all human ambition is, or ought to be, the common welfare of all alike, not the success of individuals here and there while the masses are even worse off because of those individual successes.

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The ear of the Socialist is so attuned to the actual situation that he hears every groan, every despairing cry of the capitalist-cursed people. And every such cry spurs him on to harder effort to bring about brotherhood on earth.

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Milwaukee has been having a horse show. Buckle down to your tasks, you wage slaves, make as much wealth for your masters as you can, for they will feel poorer now and will be more rapacious than ever!

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To allow the few capitalists to extract wealth from the great store which society makes possible, is to allow them to take what they can not by their own managerial activity alone possibly call into being. The capitalist has got to have society to work on in order to carry on his profit hunt. The Socialists mean that society shall keep its own.

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The Rev. Kellogg of Maltby, Washington, who was floored by the Socialists in debate recently, is one of those religious contortionists who can stand on his head and read the Bible to suit all the purposes of capitalist greed. He claims that Jesus said that God had purposely made an unequal distribution of property in the world! We will let the reader who believes that there is a divine justice decide whether Kellogg is a liar or not!

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A disgraceful attempt to besmirch the American Labor Union Journal of Butte, Mont., in order to break down the strength of Socialism in that city, has been made by paid agents of Senator Clarke, and the air is full of music not to the liking of the plutes. President McDonald of the American Labor Union promptly exposed the falsity of the charge of being in collusion with the Amalgamated Copper Co. (the Heinze crowd), and the Socialists have simply gained added sympathy on the part of the people.

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In the city of Milwaukee last week a big department store which reopened with a slaughter of fire bargains after a big fire, so blockaded the streets with people elbowing each other to get in first that a squad of policemen had to be sent to help the store preserve something like order. People who passed by that way had to walk in the street for nearly a block. In Minneapolis two weeks ago two self-sacrificing Socialists gave a street talk explaining to the people how Socialism would save them from capitalism and suicide, the police arrested them "for blockading the streets," although the streets were not blockaded at all. Don't you see it? Don't you see it just a little! Doesn't the light begin to filter in just a little into that too long stupid head of yours? The rich are in possession of our government and under the rule of the rich the rich can do no wrong, but the jails fairly yawn after the poor. You are a good citizen or a bad citizen according to the number of dollars you have in your jeans! AND YOU ARE GETTING JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN VOTING FOR!

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One of the most impudent specimens of capitalist judicial prostitution that has ever come to our notice is the injunction issued against the Beloit, Wis., striking machinists by Judge Dunwiddie last Saturday. It shuts them up so tight they can hardly wink without running the risk of arrest. They are forbidden to publish their side in the press, to even circulate papers that refer to their strike. What is their duty under this capitalist outrage?

It ought to be the attitude of the people of this country to respect good laws and to repudiate bad ones. To venerate laws that enslave or outrage the rights of citizenship is to go backward. The actors in the celebrated Boston tea party were clearly law breakers. Yet history holds them up to public acclaim. Our advice to the strikers of Beloit and to any other strikers against whom the capitalistic weapon of anti-labor injunction is pointed, would be to ignore it, to become martyrs to the cause of labor's rights. They will not be the first to go to prison for a principle and in the interests of their class throughout the world's history—for men have even laid down their lives for principle. Give up your superstitious reverence for everything that comes from the courts. They have no arbitrary right to rule. If the early trade unions had recognized the law (administered in the interests of capitalism then as now) there would be no trade union movement today!

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### ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

To send this paper into the unions of the country and to thus acquaint their members with the gospel of wage emancipation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously reported | $312.05 |
| E. Hough, Newton, Mass | 1.00 |
| P. B. Brown, Milwaukee | .25 |
| A. Zander, Two Rivers, Wis | .50 |
| Total | $313.80 |

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True family life, true family purity, will only be possible when Socialism has been inaugurated.

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Bryan paid a flying visit to Milwaukee last week to buy a pair of spirited and high priced matched horses. Bryan does not seem to be troubled for free silver these days.

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Chauncey Depew would better be a little careful when he says that it is the farmers' sons who become the criminals. The farmers are a considerable portion of the community in these United States and may take a notion to reply to the slander by retiring Chauncey and others of his parasitic class to private life.

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There can be no universal morality in the concrete. Every moral philosophy is, therefore, valid only for the sphere of civilization from which it springs, whether it is conscious of the fact or not.—Prof. Friedrich Paulsen, in his "System of Ethics."

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It is about time that miserable lie that history is made by "great" men was tossed back into the lumber room. The laws underlying society do not work that way. "Great" men simply voice the feeling of their time and therefore get a hearing. But capitalism likes to play the "great" man racket, so as to harness the people to men instead of to ideas. The written history of the world is far from being history.

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The Wisconsin teachers are making an investigation into wages and the cost of living. And the papers say that there are some members of the teachers' association who hold that the wages and hours question has no place in their organization. Of course not! O, no! The school system might have to ask for too much from the treasuries of the state and that would leave less for the boodle gang that infests legislation in this as in all states of the nation. Those objectors are capitalistic politicians, or tools of politicians, nothing more, nothing less.

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Socialism as a general term, has reference to the fact that society is not a mere bunching together of individuals, but that it is an organism, an organized being, so to speak. Socialism, as a more precise term, refers to the common ownership and control by the people of the production of things needed by the people, the abolition of the individual or corporation capitalist and the competitive wage system. This latter Socialism is best described by the term, Social Democracy. Social Democracy is Socialism, but Socialism is not necessarily Social Democracy. Even the single tax is a form of Socialism, but it certainly is not Social Democracy. A careful attention to these distinctions will save much confused thinking.

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When we started up our fund to send this paper to trade union secretaries, we did so with a well formed purpose. Anyone who has kept track of The Herald lately can see that its appeal has been often made with peculiar fitness to the trade unionist who is still in bondage to capitalistic notions. This paper can say things that it could not were it not edited and printed by trade unionists who have trade unionism at heart. Our comrades will do well to support us in the undertaking. Trade unionism in this country will never be a vital force until it gets over the prejudice against using its most potent weapon, the ballot.

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Roosevelt has been sending official cablegrams to Rome to learn the condition of the pope, followed by a message of condolence, and the question has been raised in Washington as to whether this government now recognizes the papacy. When Pius IX. died in 1878 the president and secretary of state took no official notice of the event. This change in the attitude of the rulers of this country is well understood by the student of social science. Capitalism recognizes a conservative force in the Catholic church to which it may have to turn for succor when the rise of democracy and Socialism becomes actually alarming. Roosevelt, as a representative of capitalism, knows this, and his action only marks the changed relation that exists between plutocracy and the spiritual ruler of vast numbers of poor people. Moreover the church is laying up vast treasures on earth, in short it has become a great capitalist. Hence the fellow feeling.

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The battle for Socialism is fought with literature. We can supply you with ammunition.

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"Prisoners, Paupers, Prostitutes, and Parasites," is the title of a propaganda leaflet issued by some comrades in Chicago that is well calculated to open the eyes of the reader.

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The speculative, capitalistic method of production is wickedly wasteful of the energies of the people. Work for work's sake is immoral and plunges the less fortunate members of the human family into a soul crushing drudgery that makes final death a blessed relief.

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Don't let a Socialist paper go to sleep. Keep it working. If you are through with your copy see that it gets into the hands of a neighbor or a shop mate. Clip out short articles that you think will reach the reason of your friends, paste them (the clippings, not the friends) on pieces of card board and hand them round. There are more ways than one.

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It costs something to be a Socialist in some countries. How little we in America know of the heroism of our comrades in Russia, for instance, and of the actual risk of life that their fidelity to duty imposes upon them! Events which in this country would be worth columns on columns in the press, are dismissed with but a few words. Something of what is going on may be imagined after reading this.

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Milwaukee Socialists are already planning excursions to Racine and Sheboygan, where the comrades will hold festivities. Unfortunately the dates conflict. The Racine picnic will take place Sunday, August 16, and the Tripstill-Kuddelmuddel fair at Sheboygan on Aug. 13, 14, 15, and 16. Efforts will be made to get reduced rates to Sheboygan, and a trolley party will be arranged to Racine. The Milwaukee picnic showed what such events do to foster comradeship, and we cannot afford to miss any of them. The comrades from both these places came to Milwaukee in large numbers. Let Milwaukee reciprocate. A special meeting of the city branches will be called to take the matter up. Watch daily papers for announcement.

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In Haverhill, Mass., the great shoe manufacturing city, where the Socialists got so strong that they took possession of the city and spoiled capitalism's many blood-sucking graft schemes, the Republicans and Democrats combined at the last election, BUT THE SOCIALISTS BEAT THEM EVEN THEN! That city now has a Socialist mayor. The same thing happened in the city of Brockton, Mass. It will be repeated all over the United States. And another thing, if you please. The next congressional election will send quite a number of Social Democrats to congress, and for the first time in the history of this great land of the people, the people's own interests will be shouted forth there and capitalism actually fought. Then you will begin to see fun! The German reichstag won't be in it.

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Even ex-Secy. Long of the Navy has noticed it. He says: "We are living in an age of Socialism, as I understand Socialism. I fear no theories, no fanatics and no millionaires, but I do believe in and trust in the judgment of the good every-day people of this country to work out these problems." Long seems, if he really speaks his mind, to be a capitalist with a democratic mind, something unusual for a Republican, who as a rule believe in paternalism, i. e., that the people are not smart enough to run their own country, but that the smart men in broadcloth are the only ones with the necessary brains.

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The editor of the Milwaukee Free Press says: "Mother Jones, the Pennsylvania spirit of evil, who started to march from Philadelphia to New York several days ago at the head of several hundred textile strikers, collected and sent back $500 to the strikers at home. If the members of the army had been at home and at work during the time since they hit the trail for New York, they would have earned a dozen times that amount of money."

By parity of reasoning all the men who fought in the war to put down chattel slavery in this nation ought to have stayed at home instead of being a burden on the government for support. We can understand very well that such efforts as that of Mother Jones to hold child labor up to public shame is distressing for the capitalists for whom the Free Press editor is spokesman, not because the plan is visionary and foredoomed to failure, but because of their class hostility to anything tending to embarass the divine right of capital to fleece babes as well as adult workers.

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## THE NEGRO QUESTION.

**Eugene V. Debs gives his Estimate of Booker Washington and Points the Only Solution for the Workers, White or Black.**

The following letter has been received from the editor of the Indianapolis World:

"The World is investigating industrial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the Negro. Is the attitude of our labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The World is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views. * * * *"

To this letter there was attached a clipping from the World containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question, the burden of which was that organized labor is a trust and that a majority of its members are opposed to the colored workingmen, especially in reference to the teachings of Washington. His arraignment of organized labor closed with the following remarkable paragraphs: "Mr. Washington is doing more than merely teaching his fellow Negroes: he is emancipating them from artificial conditions that act as a bar to their progressive development as a race. * * * "Driven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts." * * *. The chief hope of the younger generation of whites is also the technical school."

First, let me say that all my life I have opposed discrimination, political, economic, or social, against any human being, on account of color or sex, regarding all such as relics of the ignorant, cruel and barbarous past.

Next there was a time when organized labor in the main was hostile to the Negro, and it must be admitted in all candor that certain unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, still ignorantly guard the trades they represent, as well as their unions, against invasion by the colored man, and in this they have always had the active support of the corporation whose interest it is to have workingmen at each others' throats, that they may keep them all, black and white, in subjection.

Indeed, it is a fact, that wherever labor unions, now or in the past, opposed the Negro, such opposition was inspired, or at least encouraged by the employing class represented by Mr. Parry, who now seeks so assiduously to place the responsibility on the poor ignorant dupe of the capitalistic master.

At Montgomery, Ala., some years ago, a riot was almost precipitated at the instigation of the "upper class," because the labor union under whose auspices I spoke, proposed the admission of Negroes to the opera house, on the floors reserved for white people, and the proprietor of the house declared that the house should be burnt to the ground before any "damned nigger" should have access to it.......

The convention of the American Railway Union which resulted in the great railroad strike of 1894, after a fierce and protracted debate, turned down the Negro and it was one of the factors in our defeat. The leaders of the opposition, as I remember them, proved subsequently to have been traitors to the union, sent to the convention, doubtless, at the instigation of the corporations to defeat the unity of the working class.......

But in spite of all such influence, the labor movement in general, in America and throughout the world, stands unequivocally committed to receive and treat the Negro upon terms of absolute equality with his white brother, and where this is not the case the genius of unionism is violated and investigation will disclose the fact that corporate power and its henchmen are at the back of it.

The Socialists, who represent the political wing of the labor movement, are absolutely free from color prejudice, and the labor union, the economic wing, is rapidly becoming so, and in the next few years not a trace of it will remain even in the so-called black belt of the Southern States.

The workers of the world, mainly through organized effort, are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, totally regardless of color, creed or sex, and in time they will unite and act together upon a common basis of equality in spite of "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and the Manufacturers' Association.

The hypocritical plea of the industrial master for the education "of the poor Negro while he is living out of his labor," deceives no one except the ignorant and servile victims of the wage-system.

THE FIRST REQUISITE, MR. PARRY, IN ELEVATING THE NEGRO IS TO GET OFF HIS BACK.......

Will Mr. Parry and his class pretend that their practice accords with their preaching? If they actually believe that the Negro is entitled to equal consideration with the white man why do they not set the example by meeting and treating him as their brother?

That is my conviction as a "union" man, and I have the consistency and courage to practice it. Until Mr. Parry and his class do the same, no intelligent Negro will be deceived by their professions of friendship.

Now as to Mr. Booker T. Washington and the attitude of organized labor toward his scheme of industrial education.

Your question implies that you look upon Mr. Washington as the Moses of the black race and his educational scheme as the sure means of their emancipation.

To answer your question candidly, I feel gratified to be able to say that Mr. Washington's scheme is not at all compatible with organized labor.

Mr. Washington is backed by the plutocrats of the country clear up, or down, to Grover Cleveland. They furnish the means that support his Institute, and if it were conducted with a view of opening the Negro's eyes and emancipating him from the system of wage-slavery which robs and debases him while it fattens his masters, not another dollar would be subscribed for the Negro's "industrial education."

Why is it that the plutocrats, the trust magnates of the country, are solidly in favor of Mr. Washington and his scheme?

What fraction of one thousandth of one per cent of the eleven million Negros in the United States are to get the benefit of his industrial education?

What are they to do with it when they get it?

If the answer is that they will compete with their white brethren, then is it not obvious that it means less wages and still lower depths of degradation for all?

Does not Mr. Washington advocate the meekness and humility of the Negro race and their respectful obedience to their exploiting masters?

Would Wendell Phillips tolerate this scheme of saving the Negro through the charity of his master?

On what occasion did Mr. Wasington ever utter one sentiment, one word in favor of emancipation?

When did he ever advise his race to stand erect, to act together as one, to assert their united power, to hold up their heads like self-reliant, self-respecting men and hew out their way from the swamps of slavery to the highlands of freedom?

What has he ever done to show the Negro that in the present industrial system he is simply the slave of the capitalist and the prey of the politician?

Why does he not tell the Negro that dependance upon charity is degrading, that robust self-reliance is a thousand times better, that he has three million votes to enforce his demand and that he will be a slave as long as he listens to the siren song of his master and votes for capitalist parties that support wage slavery?......

Mr. Parry is the lesser enemy of the Negro. Washington lulls him to sleep with charity soothing-syrup while Parry stings him to action by attacking his unions.

I have much respect for Mr. Parry. He is a consistent capitalist and as such is far preferable to Mr. Hanna who flatters labor unions for the votes of their members.

I also have great consideration for Mr. Washington, especially as he was born a slave. His motive is doubtless pure, but unfortunately for himself and race, his blood is still tainted with reverence for and obeisance to the master, and he does not seem to realize that the auction-block and slave-pen differ in degree only, from the "labor-market."

What the Negro wants is not charity, but industrial freedom and then he will attend to his own education. There is no "Negro problem," apart from the general labor problem. The Negro is not one whit worse off than thousands of white slaves who throng the same labor market to sell their labor power to the same industrial masters......

The difference between their trust and Mr. Parry's present day trust, will be that it will embrace the whole population, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling attention to it.

Eugene V. Debs

Terre Haute, Ind.

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Under Socialism the common people for the first time will be able to own private property. They will be able to live full lives, surrounded by all the things that make such a life possible. Are you for it!

## WHAT WE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE AFTER.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.


**CAPITAL AND LABOR**

BY A BLACK-LISTED MACHINIST

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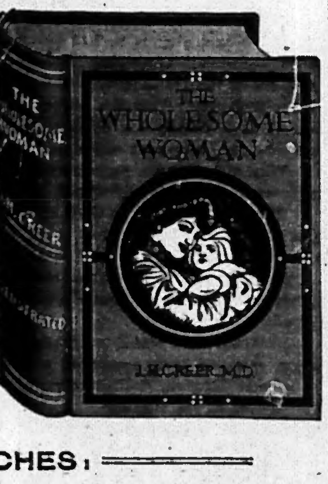


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## An Historic Strike of the Early Days.—Courts Called it a Conspiracy!

The antiquity of trades unions or of their ancient and mediaeval equivalents is a well established fact, but that the peculiar manifestations of the perpetual struggle between labor and capital through which we are now passing are paralleled in other times is not so generally known, says Burton J. Hendrick in a New York paper. The builders' strike of 1900, however, could profitably be compared to a prolonged "stand out" of journeymen cordwainers on Manhattan Island in the year of grace 1809. It is evident from the interesting records bearing upon this notable war of employers and employed that not only are the methods of trades unions not particularly new, but that there is no great novelty in their terminology. "To strike" was the favorite word to describe the drastic pressure brought to bear upon the masters, and when we find that one of the charges brought against the recalcitrant cordwainers was that they applied the "opprobrious term of scab" to such of their members as refused to join their association we seem to be standing on modern ground.

The word "scab" was used not only as a noun, but as a verb. Thus a backsliding union man who had been expelled from the organization was said to have been "scabbed." The sympathetic strike, the organization of employers to meet the exactions of workingmen, the prosecution of the leaders on the charge of conspiracy, all these were successive steps in the labor struggle which excited the little city of New York a hundred years ago.

It was some time in the year 1805 that the journeymen cordwainers—or shoemakers—of the city organized themselves into a "society" or "club" for the purpose of mutual benefit and for mutual protection against the "tyranny of capital." The constitution drawn up on this occasion is a formidable document. The initiation fee was fixed at "43½ cents" and the monthly dues at "6¼ cents." The money thus paid was to be deposited in the United States bank, to be kept as a munition of war in case of a "stand out." The secretary's salary was the modest sum of a dollar a month. Penalties were attached for failure to attend meetings regularly, upon members of the craft from other towns who did not promptly join the association and upon all apprentices who were backward in pledging their allegiance. Another rule was that providing a schedule of fines against members who used abusive language to their brothers in the society room. The keystone of the whole organization, however, is found in the eighth article of the constitution, which is worth quoting in full:

"No member of this society shall work for an employer that has any journeyman cordwainer or his apprentice in any employment that do not belong to this society, unless the journeyman come and join the same, and should any member work upon the seat with any person or persons that have not joined this society and do not report the same to the president the first meeting night after it comes to his knowledge he shall pay a fine of one dollar."

By a rule of the society it was provided that no master cordwainer should have more than two apprentices. A schedule of "society wages" was also drawn up.

For the four years following their organization on these lines the journeymen cordwainers kept comparatively quiet. Whether they had everything their own way history does not relate, but it was not till the fall of 1809 that they felt called upon to put their elaborate machinery in motion. About the latter part of October in that year, however, their troubles accumulated thick and fast. Their first grievance was directed against one James Corwin and one Charles Aimes, master cordwainers, who had in their employ a certain Edward Whitess. The latter had formerly been a union man in good standing, but had broken one of the rules of the organization and been fined $2. Whitess refused to pay this fine and was promptly dismissed, or, in the language of the day, he was "scabbed." Again it was discovered that certain employers had more than two apprentices in their shops, which was in direct violation of one of the most sacred principles of early nineteenth century trades unionism. The wages paid by several of the masters were also not in accordance with the scale, and there were numerous minor grievances of a familiar character. Here, therefore, were sufficient grounds for several labor strikes, and the cordwainers of that day decided to force the issue. The first demonstration was against the employers of Whitess. Messrs. Aimes & Corwin, the employers in question, were notified to discharge the scab.

They did so, but the latter, paying his fine and thus being reinstated, was reemployed. He was evidently an old offender, however, for he was soon in arrears again and was again thrust from the sacred circle. This time Aimes refused to dismiss him. His punishment was what was known as a "strike against the shop"—that is, it was Mr. Aimes' establishment alone which was affected. Messrs. Corwin & Aimes, however, went on the quiet to other shops and had their work privately done. This was not the only grievance against the master cordwainers. It was alleged that they, following the very good example of the journeymen, had formed a union of their own for the purpose of lowering wages and mutually protecting themselves.

The Cordwainers' society met solemnly on the 18th day of October, 1809, and ordered a general strike against all the master cordwainers in town. The cordwainers in New York were pretty evenly divided between the union and the nonunion men. There were about 375 in all, of whom 186 belonged to the society. The latter, however, comprised practically all the best workmen in town, so that their refusal to work was a serious matter to the masters. Whether the city of New York went bootless for the succeeding six months or was compelled to have recourse to the output of the less skillful men is not set down in the history books.

According to the modern notions of trades unions these recalcitrant cordwainers were well within their legal rights. It is an illustration of the progress made in public support of labor men that the New York of 1809 took no such charitable view. The striking cordwainers were regarded as enemies of society. Their refusal to "bottom shoes" or to make "pumps with French edges" except on their own terms was looked upon as a grave infraction of law. The great local jurisconsults of the day spent weeks ransacking the law books to find some ground for their indictment. They burned the midnight oil over Edward III.'s statutes of laborers in their eagerness to apply them to the rebellious shoemakers of free America; twisted old Elizabethan statutes regulating the wages of workingmen to apply to the present instance; sought elusive precedents in the English common law. They worked so hard that they persuaded a grand jury that indictments should be made, and one day, therefore, twenty-four journeymen cordwainers found themselves up before the justices of the sessions on nine counts of conspiracy. The presiding justice was none other than De Witt Clinton, by virtue of his office as mayor, and the others were Peter Mesier and Thomas Carpenter. Messrs. Sampson and Colden appeared for the defendants and Messrs. Griffin and Emmet for the state. The case dragged along for six months, and in July, 1810, all the accused were found guilty by the jury. The presiding judge, however, decided that the rebellious shoemakers had suffered enough. In fining them he referred to the novelty of the case; said that evidently the jury by its verdict did not intend so much a punishment as a warning. He therefore gave some fatherly advice as to their future behavior and let them off with a merely nominal fine of a dollar each.

The actual proceedings of the trial are not especially interesting. The facts themselves were not in dispute. None of the defendants denied that they had been guilty of the acts alleged. They simply maintained that the refusal to work except on their own terms did not constitute an act of conspiracy. The larger part of the proceedings was thus taken up by the learned counsel in debating this point. Mr. Sampson, as soon as the court convened, moved the dismissal of the indictment, and his argument upon this motion is the interesting feature of the proceeding. He cited all existing statutes defining conspiracy and champerty and showed conclusively that no transaction such as that of which his clients were accused came under any of these heads. As to the legality of the acts in question Mr. Sampson admitted that there were certain English statutes which declared them unlawful. Especially were they prohibited by the statutes of laborers passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III.

It was clear enough, therefore, continued the advocate, that there was no warrant in statutory law for the present prosecution. The state, therefore, fell back upon the common law, which, it was asserted, clearly forbade confederacies such as the one in question. Mr. Sampson declared that even the common law did not include among conspiracies the refusal of shoemakers to work, and even if it did it was not applicable in this country. The rest of his argument was given up to a violent denunciation of the highest common law on general principles. He claimed that it was conceived in barbarism and that it could not possibly have force in a free country. He ridiculed the common law principle that all confederacies wrongfully to oppress a third person were criminal. From this the prosecution deduced the principle that all conspiracies to prejudice the public were criminal, upon which the case against the cordwainers practically rested. It is not necessary to go further into the details of the argument or into the rebuttal offered by the attorneys for the state. In spite of Sampson's and Colden's eloquence and learning the indictment was not dismissed, and the case was decided against them, as noted above.

The first attempt of the state of New York to force union men to work and to prevent them from discriminating against nonassociated fellow workingmen was thus a complete success. The cordwainers were forced to go back to their benches side by side with the men whom they had "scabbed." In the first legal struggle between capital and labor the workingman apparently stood no chance. Evidently, however, the labor unions have made some progress in the last hundred years.

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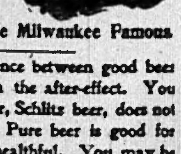

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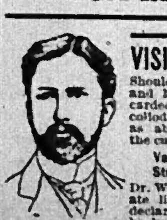

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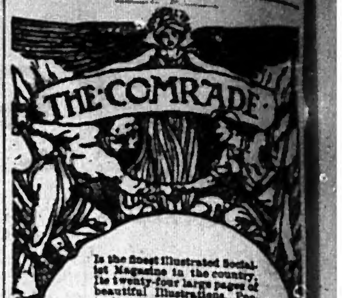


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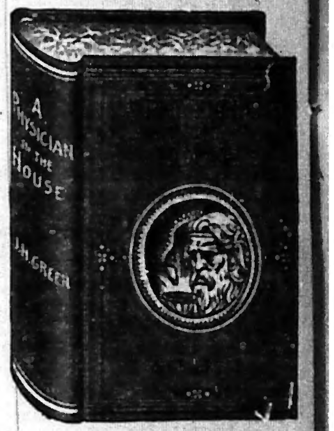


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Miss Haley and Miss Goggin, acting for the Chicago Teachers' Federation, pursued them from court to court and forced them to pay up, thus adding a million a year to the city's revenue.

Miss Haley is the only woman on the legislative committe of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and has been largely instrumental in getting the unusual amount of legislation they have secured during the past year—a child labor law, a prison labor law, a compulsory education law, and a bill opening the schoolhouses to public use free of charge.

Miss Haley has lately brought about another reform. Soon after the Chicago Teachers' Federation joined the Chicago Federation of Labor, Miss Haley found that there was much discontent in the latter organization, owing to a belief that its elections were not conducted fairly. Its officers were in the habit of carrying off the ballot box to the Sherman house, counting the votes in private, and declaring themselves all reelected. Miss Haley put the Teamsters' union up to demanding, at the close of the election, that the ballots should be counted in the hall where they were cast, and that Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Murphy should be allowed to watch the count. This was reluctantly conceded, but the tellers spun out the counting till the hour when the electric lights in the hall were about to be put out. Then they said it would be necessary to adjourn to the Sherman house or be left in the dark. "Miss Haley thought of that," said Miss Goggin, "and has left a box of candles with me." "Ah, very thoughtful of Miss Haley," said the leader of the "ring," and the candles were lit, and the count dragged along with all possible slowness. Midnight came. "Now we must adjourn to the Sherman house," said the leader; "we only rented this hall till midnight." "Miss Haley thought of that," answered Miss Goggin, "and she has re-rented the hall for us till midnight to-morrow." "Oh! very kind of Miss Haley, really," said the discomfitted corruptionists. They spun out the count, which could easily have been completed in an hour, until four p. m. the next day, hoping to tire the women out, but Miss Goggin and Miss Murphy stuck to their post, and watched the count like lynxes. The election, said to be the first honestly-counted one that the Chicago Federation of Labor had had for years, resulted in an overwhelming defeat for "the ring."—Woman's Journal.

# NOT SO BAD FOR A FIRST ATTEMPT.

A daily paper in Spokane recently gave a little pen sketch of a new convert to Socialism named Olaf Lunn, a man with large proportions who burned with zeal of a recent conversion and the desire to convert others by means of street speaking. Here is the verbatim report of what he said when he mounted the soap box:

"You vellers," he said, "tank it would not beright to confisgate broberty of Yim Hill, I tank it would be all right, and I show you so you tank it would be all right, too. Subbose a man steal your horse. You see him riding along der street on der horse, and you tell a boliceman. You say, 'Dat be my horse; dat feller steal him.' The policeman he catch der feller, yerk him off der horse, and send him yail.

"So mit Yim Hill. Dot is not his railroad. It iss your fellers' railroad. Your labor pilt it, not der labor of Yim Hill. Widout your labor it would have been impossible for it to pe pilt, and yet Yim Hill drive all der penefit vrom it. Dot is not righht; so you yust tell dor boliceman dat Yim Hill have stoled your railroad, and he take it avay from him, and put him in yail.

"But your fellers can't do dot, until you 'leet a Socialist president and a Socialist congress. Der Socialist congress will get togeder and bass a resolution declarin' dat silver und gold is money no longer. Dey will provide dat der sole medium of exchange shall be labor certificates, showing dat de bearer dereof has berformed so much labor. Dey will also bass a resolution dat all broberty is dereby confisgated from brivate individuals for de benefit of de masses. (property used in production of course).

"Do you fellers see dat block ever dere? Dat is your block, but you don't know it. Your labor pilt it. It iss yours. Yet your fellers are standing around here mit empty bellies, while a feller back in Poston, who never saw it, is livin' in vine style from der rents he draws from it. Ven ve git a Socialist congress, ve gonfisgate dat block for de benefit of dose whose toil pilt it. Dat feller back in Poston vill have to go to work yust like you fellers.

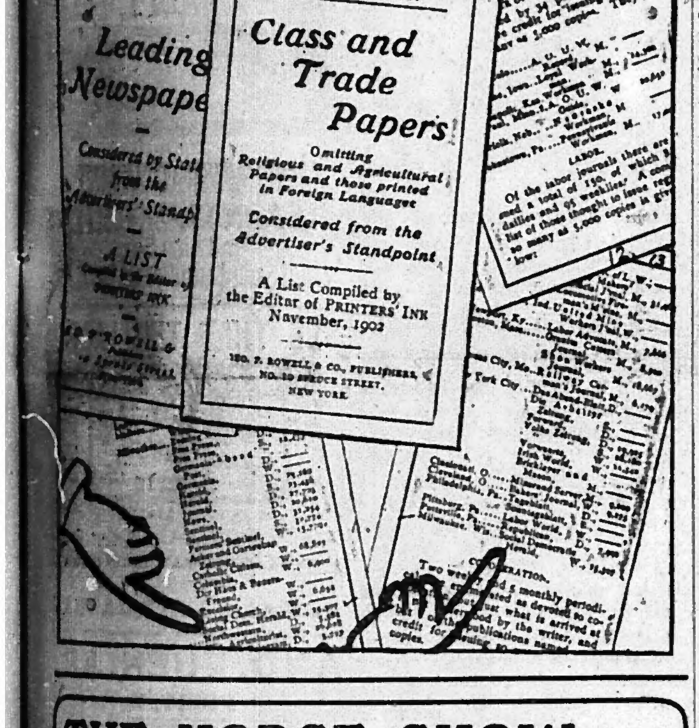
"Of course," continued Ole reflectively, "some brivate broberty will be necessary. For eggsample, my clo'es wouldn't fit you fellers at all. Dey'd be too big. Derefore it vould be necessary for der Socialist congress to bass a resolution that every feller's clo'es shouldt be his own brivate broberty.

"Der Socialists don't want no office. Ven we git Socialism everypody will make yust as much money as der officeholders, and der don't be no incentive—is dat what you call it?—for holding no office. Everypody will be paid shust the same as everypody else, whether he vork on the street, or he be der president. A man who works will get shust vat he needs, and after all, you fellers, dat is all ve live for. You fellers don't get all vat you need now, but if you 'lect a Socialist president and Socialist congress you vill get it, never vill till you do.

"Socialism is goming mighty fast. Der Western Federation of Miners has deglared for it, and so has der American Labor union. Pretty soon it vill be so nopody can join a labor union less he is a Socialist. It's dat way in der old gountry now. Der movement is spreading mighty fast. If you fellers wants to get on der bandwagon and vote for what you need, vote der Socialist ticket."

# HOW THE HERALD STANDS.

We have grouped below several pages from two interesting booklets lately issued by the advertisers' "little schoolmaster," Printers Ink, in which is shown the rating of the Social Democratic Herald as an advertising medium. It is the only Socialist paper in the country admitted to the Printers Ink labor list. The first hand points to its position in the booklet entitled, "Leading Newspapers," and the second to its place in the labor list in the booklet, "Class and Trade Papers." We respectfully call the attention of advertisers to this showing. It gives substantiability to our claims as a medium for reaching a preferred class of buyers.





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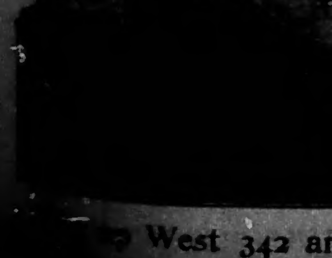

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# Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

### NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Arizona now has a territorial organization.

A state organization is contemplated in Louisiana.

Eugene V. Debs will be the Labor Day speaker at Madison, Wis.

The national special organizing fund now amounts to $695.

Minneapolis Socialists will make a steamboat excursion August 2 on the Mississippi river.

The Social Democrats in Denmark won sixteen seats instead of fourteen, as first reported.

Comrade Ben. Hanford of New York will begin his cross-continent speaking tour on Aug. 24.

The Austin, Pa., Republican has come out for Socialism, it is announced.

Socialist reading circles are the latest in Iowa. They are said to accomplish good results.

Comrade Henry Ackley, formerly editor of the Socialist Voice, of Ft. Wayne, is making a speaking tour of Indiana.

Socialist speakers are having trouble with the old party officeholders in the South, and their meetings are frequently broken up.

The Rev. T. C. Wiswell of the University Congregational church, Seattle, resigned because he felt his church was subservient to mammon.

Comrade W. L. White of New Haven has been made national committeeman from Connecticut, in place of G. E. Sweetland, resigned.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has regained his former good health and is looking better than he has in several years, although he leads a pretty strenuous lecturing existence.

Servian Socialists deny the story that the new king of Servia was a Socialist while in Switzerland. They say they expect no improvement in the lot of the people under the new administration.

Evansville, Ind., Socialists have sent a letter to the governor of the state disclaiming any responsibility for the recent race riots and charging the military commanders with deliberate and malicious untruth.

Just as the plute papers are trying to believe that Socialism is against marriage, we receive a letter from an old Socialist out west who wants to get married and asks us to help find him a mate.

Comrade Thomas Hickey, the ex-S. L. P. organizer who fell at outs with DeLeon some months ago, is now connected with the Seattle Socialist and a dominant power in shaping the movement in the state of Washington. DeLeon is pouring the vials of his wrath on Hickey, claiming he was fired from the S. L. P. for drunkenness and other lapses.

Father Hagerty will be the Labor Day speaker at Milwaukee.

Comrade Caroline Pemberton, one of the younger members of the party in Pennsylvania, yet one of its hardest workers, comes from an aristocratic family, a fact which the Philadelphia press has been making a good deal of fuss about. Her father is declared to have recently said that it "had caused them a great deal of annoyance and sorrow." The Pembertons are an old Quaker family, her father is a distinguished scientist and she has other relatives that have won distinction.

The Seattle Socialist is hot on the trail of non-union men who want to work for Socialism as members of the organization and the Nebraska party organization, which passed the laughable rule that every branch should have at least eighty per cent of industrial workers in its membership or go without a charter, has chosen the Seattle paper as its official organ. We can see only one way out of it. Comrade Titus, the editor, will have to go. When he became a Socialist he was not a workingman, but a physician! How easily the virus of DeLeon does steal into our veins!

Here is a tribute paid the Socialists in the Massachusetts legislature by the Springfield Republican:

"The Socialist party has gained one member in Mr. Ransden of Brockton, but it has suffered an almost irreparable loss, in legislative circles, by the death of Mr. MacCartney of Rockland. The resolutions adopted by the House in Mr. MacCartney's honor were well deserved, and they put the vast social and moral issue which inspired him more clearly than could have been expected from members of other political parties. Messrs. MacCartney and Carey continued to act upon the same lines as in previous years. They have been so true to principle and they have pleaded their cause so well that members of both Republican and Democratic parties have been persuaded and have voted for some of their measures. They have held the attention of the House particularly because they have had well-defined political principles. Indeed, with the exception of two or three other members, they have been alone in having a working political philosophy. Their fulness of thought has illustrated the general poverty of political and ethical principle on the part of most of the members."


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### ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The quarterly report of Ruskin Hall, England, shows 131 inside and twelve outside lectures, 725 essays corrected in the correspondence classes, sixteen resident students, 230 correspondence students, etc. The college has several branches in various cities.

The Clarion Scouts have planned a busy summer's agitation for Socialism in Glasgow. Nightly meetings will be held besides two each Sunday. Mrs. Widdrington (Enid Stacy) put in the first two weeks and had large crowds. Among those who are to follow are Comrades Philip Snowden, Bruce Glasier, J. Hunter Watts, Councillor Burgess, Edward Hartley and others, names that are very familiar to readers of the foreign Socialist papers.

Working for Socialism in Poland is not such fun as some might think. The International Socialist Review shows that in 1900 nine comrades were condemned to death for the crime of agitating, the sentences being afterwards changed to long terms in the Siberian mines, while 200 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and banishment. In 1897 fifty-four comrades were punished in various severe ways. In 1896 one hundred and eleven were imprisoned and exiled, and in 1895 forty-two were similarly deprived of liberty and comfort. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," said Burns, and the inhumanity turns to ferocity when it is in the power of capitalistic officials to hound their fellow men for political crimes.

### Steady Progress in Kenosha.

Kenosha, July 13.—Kenosha is finding its way toward getting on the Wisconsin organization map lately. The German comrades have recently organized, and then the two branches invited Organizer Gaylord to visit them.

Saturday night he held a big street meeting, after securing about twenty Herald subscribers during the day with the help of the comrades. After the street meeting over five dollars worth of literature and buttons were sold and a collection of $2.15 taken up.

Then came the conference of hustling comrades, where the Organizer secured the promises of reliable comrades to complete ward organizations in all but two wards of the city.—That will mean six branch organizations in Kenosha, and will put Kenosha next to Sheboygan and second only from Milwaukee in wards organized.

During the street meeting a band of "Bazoo Elks" marched past several times, furnishing an object lesson of orthodox patriotism for the speaker, while they played "Marching thro' Georgia."

### WISCONSIN NOTES.

Branches wanting speakers for Labor Day should write this office at once and secure a good speaker.

Branch 1 of Whitewater sent a number of women comrades among their delegation to the state picnic.

Comrade Francis A. Boise will speak in Eau Claire and other points in the western part of the state, on his way to Michigan, which he is to tour shortly.

Kenosha comrades are beginning a campaign of literature, which will no doubt bear good fruit. They have begun with twenty-one new subscriptions to The Herald which they have secured.

Racine Social Democratic picnic also is set for August 6. Racine comrades have been doing a good work, and out-of-town comrades should attend this picnic and help them clear up their campaign debt.

Now for the Sheboygan Fair, August 13, 14, 15 and 16. Every comrade who wants to see a town under a Social Democratic mayor should not fail to attend, and have as good a time as only Socialists can have when they get together.

A Social Democratic alderman of Sheboygan in a barber's shop on the eve. of the glorious Fourth asked the Democratic and Republican patriots assembled there, why they celebrated the Fourth? None could tell. One said: "That is the day the Grand Army was formed," another: "That is the day the Monroe doctrine was broken into." At last they asked our Social Democrat why he celebrated it? He answered: "I shall not celebrate the Fourth, but I am now on my way to the Social Democratic Jubilee celebration of the victories of our party in Germany."

**The Proper View.**—In New York two walking delegates were recently arrested charged with blackmail, and District Attorney Jerome declares that he has evidence to convict them of accepting money bribes for calling off strikes. In Chicago a similar alleged case has been published, and arrests of alleged blackmailers made. Every union man, every friend of organized labor, owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Jerome or any one else who succeeds in detecting criminals of this character. There can be no meaner or more contemptible rascal than the man who, trusted by his fellows with the conduct of negotiations with their employers, betrays the one and blackmails the others. — Labor World.

**The Consultation.**—The managing editor disapeared through the door leading to the business manager's office.

"I am ready for instructions," said the M. E.

"All right. Don't say anything about the Consolidated Oil company. We've just sold a block of our stock to its president."

"All right."

"Remain discreetly silent concerning the Union Traction company franchise deal, for we expect to be let in on the ground floor."

"All right."

"We are preparing to trade some of our treasury stock for a block of stock in the United States Iron company, so avoid any reference to its business."

"All right."

"And some of our leading stockholders are interested in the new trust that is combining our gas plants and trying to get hold of the municipal water plant. Don't say anything about it."

"All right."

Two hours later the foreman thrust his head into the managing editor's room and asked:

"What's the leader for to-morrow morning's editorial page?"

"I'll have it ready in a few minutes," replied the M. E. "It will be entitled 'The Free and Untrammeled Press.'"—Will M. Maupin, in The Commoner.

### DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

**The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)**

**A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.) ...**

**A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)**

### From the Book Table.

FEUERBACH, The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy, by Frederich Engels. 136 pp., cloth. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price 50 cents.

It is hardly necessary to state that there has been a decided change in the methods of Socialist propaganda in this country in recent years, by which the old academically profound books and pamphlets with which conversions were formerly attempted have been superceded by exceedingly light specimens. About the same change has been apparent in the matter of school text books. Study was no joke with our daddies and our daddies' daddies, with the heavy books they had to pore over. Now the books are made to be readily comprehended. Much of our modern Socialist literature is mighty frothy stuff, it is true, but in the main it is accomplishing remarkable results, particularly as there is usually a desire on the part of the convert to go deeper into the question. The desire for investigation into the subject amounts to a passion. This book, Feuerbach, unattractive as its title is, is just one of those books that he is looking for. In fact, he ought to have it to get into the atmosphere the intellectual founders of the movement worked in. Hegel was the philosopher who first attracted Marx and his co-worker Engels, but gradually the idealism of that philosophy fell down before the more materialistic ideas of Feuerbach. But Feuerbach did not wear much better and was in turn discarded for the purely materialistic interpretation of history, which the very wise college professors are slowly and reluctantly coming to give partial assent to. This work of Engels shows how he and Marx evolved out of the old philosophies into the socialistic one, and is well worth anyone's reading.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA, By A. M. Simons. Paper cover, 32 pages. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price 10 cents.

In his Class Struggles in America, Comrade Simons has given a hurried sketch of the economic and political developments in this country, so hurried in fact that one almost catches at his breath while going through its pages. Some criticism might be made of his omissions in writing of the later socialistic development in this country, particularly as it is not forgotten that he was not above using his International Socialist Review some years ago to strenghten a factional struggle in the national movement. For mere propaganda purposes, however, the pamphlet has value and should be freely used.


## An Alleged Socialist

who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the gospels. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he does not know what he is talking about. We mail these two great books in paper cover for ten cents each. For $1 we will mail the two books in substantial cloth binding and will also send the International Socialist Review one year to any one who has never been a subscriber. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.


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Besides this any one of the following cloth-bound standard Socialist books will be given as a premium for every three yearly full-prize subscriptions to The Herald you send in—a most surprising offer:

**Karl Marx.** Biographical Memoirs.—By *Wilhelm Liebknecht.*
**Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.**—By *Emile Vandervelde.*
**The American Farmer.**—By *A. M. Simons.*
**The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.**—By *Frederick Engels.*
**The Social Revolution.**—By *Karl Kautsky.*
**Socialism Utopian and Scientific.**—By *Frederick Engels.*
**Feuerbach:** The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.—By *Frederick Engels*


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I lost my hearing when six years of age. I am now 41 years old. I had very bad head noises. My hearing improved rapidly under the new Leipsic treatment. I would not take $100 for what they did for me.
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# Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

*Directors*:—E. H. Thomas, *Pres.*; Victor L. Berger, *Vice-Pres.*; Edmund T. Melms, *Secy. and Treas.*; Seymour Stedman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeister, Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob Winnen.

FREDERIC HEATH, EDITOR.

*Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.*

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.


## What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The Inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

## Military Despotism Is Upon Us!

From letters received, and other evidences, it is plain that many of the trade unionists and Socialists of this country do not yet comprehend the full enormity of the military law passed by the recent congress and promptly and triumphantly signed by the only Roosevelt.

Under the military law hitherto existing the state troops were under the sole charge of the governors of those states. The president of the United States, or the commander of the regular army could not interfere with the governor's right to direct them. In fact the president was obliged to wait until the governor of a state found himself unable with the guardsmen under his control to cope with emergencies, real or fancied, within his state, and until said governor asked to have help from the regular army.

This wasn't always adhered to, it is true, as for instance when Cleveland sent the government troops to Illinois, over the protest of Gov. Altgeld, during the big Debs strike of 1894—but we hardly expect the master class to obey the laws, anyway, the laws were not made for them!

The great trouble with the old arrangement, from the capitalistic standpoint, was that the troops of a state often mutinied when ordered out in times of strikes and commanded to shoot down their fellow citizens. They hated to shoot the people they knew. Capitalism reasoned, not without cause, that if these state troops could be sent into other states where they are among strangers, they would be more ready to commit legalized murder!

Quite a little of this sort of trouble was experienced during the recent great coal strike. The soldiers sympathized with the strikers.

THE CAPITALISTS ARE BRUTALLY FRANK ABOUT IT. "IF THERE HAD BEEN A MORE LIBERAL EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION IN PENNSYLVANIA," SAYS THE FINANCIAL RECORD, "THERE WOULD BE AT THE PRESENT TIME NO LABOR PROBLEM WORTH SPEAKING OF IN THIS COUNTRY."!

So a military bill was quietly drafted. Owning the press of the country, this devilish assault on the people's liberties was put through by capitalism and the people kept in ignorance of it. Even the lobby of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, rendered sleepy by the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation opiate, did not sound the alarm. Not until after the "hero" of the toy battle known as the Capture of San Juan Hill had signed the bill and made it a law, were the people allowed to know about it.

Now what IS the new law? Boiled down into simple language, it is as follows:

Every able-bodied male citizen of the United States, and every foreigner who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, shall be considered members of the militia. They are divided into two classes: the organized militia, to be known as the NATIONAL GUARD of the the state or territory they reside in; and the rest to be known as the RESERVE MILITIA.

The organization, armament and discipline of the National Guard shall be THE SAME AS THAT PRESCRIBED FOR THE REGULAR ARMY, WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LAW!

Whenever the country is invaded, or in danger of invasion, or there is REBELLION AGAINST AUTHORITY, the president can call out such part of the state troops as he needs, for a period of not longer than nine months, to enable him to execute the laws, etc., or to issue such ORDERS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA "as he may think proper!"

Any person within the prescribed age refusing or neglecting to answer the call of the president will be subject to military court martial, and SHOT or otherwise punished, as may be decided.

When acting under the president's command the state troops will be UNDER THE SAME RULES AS THE REGULAR ARMY.

The law directs the Secretary of War to issue, on demand of the proper officers, such guns, belts, and other necessary implements of murder as are required for the United States army.

The above is a true abridgement of the new law. Under it every citizen is a soldier under control of the president, under one man. Whenever capitalism is ready to venture a military despotism in this country, the laws will not have to be changed.

The laboring class is nicely cornered. The manufacturers are organizing and becoming more and more aggressive. Capitalism is becoming a world power. It will brook no interference with its aims. It proposes to have its profits in increasing ratio and to make them out of underpaid labor.

At the time of the great strike of 1894, when it looked as if the workers would win, the rulers of the country were on the verge of declaring martial law. This would have made Debs and his lieutenants "traitors to the government" and the plan was to then take them out on the lake front and shoot them down as political enemies of the country.

Great labor battles are impending, no one can doubt that. With the new military law the people may be goaded and lashed into a new and horrible French Revolution.

That they will not submit to be slaves shorn of the right to revolt against oppression, we are confident.

---

Last week we published an interview with Eugene V. Debs in an Indiana paper, in which he administered a deserved rebuke to a military officer who claimed that the race riots in Evansville, Ind., were led by Socialists. A capitalistic sheet of Terre Haute sought to make capital out of this by charging Debs with slandering the "soldier boys." Here is his rejoinder, taken from the Terre Haute Gazette:

"I don't believe there is any 'indignation' among the soldiers because I resented a false and slanderous charge of one of their officers, but if there is I have no apology to make for it; and if the shoe fits any others for whom it was not intended they have my full consent to wear it.

"The case in a nutshell is this: Captain Dudley, returning from Evansville, where he had charge of his company, made the broad, unqualified statement, as his interview will show, that the recent riots and murders in Evansville were instigated by Socialists and that they were responsible for these bloody crimes. I deny this charge as absolutely false and without even a shadow of truth to sustain it.

"It so happens that I personally know the Socialists of Evansville and it also happens that I have quite recently been there and that I am familiar with the causes and conditions which culminated in the deplorably tragic events of a few days ago. Not a single Socialist was implicated, directly or indirectly, and any intimation to the contrary is untrue and does violence to the facts. This paper reiterates the charge of Captain Dudley that the ringleaders of the mob at Evansville were Socialists. Let this paper and Captain Dudley name them, or even one of them. The Socialists of Evansville are well known by the public officials and the newspapers of that city. If even a single ringleader had been a Socialist is it not only probable but certain that he would have been named and pilloried by the press?

"The silly subterfuge that some hysteric woman has claimed that she has heard from some other woman that her cousin had told her that her brother, who was shot in the riot, was a Socialist is hardly the kind of testimony upon which to fasten a charge of crime upon a body of peaceable citizens and honest men.

"The indictment of Captain Dudley was no less than that of riot, bloodshed and insurrection; he exonerated all others and placed the entire responsibility upon the 'Socialists and Anarchists.' As there are no Anarchists in Evansville the Socialists came in for the brunt of the charge, and as silence would with many mean confession of guilt, I entered denial and called for proof. And until this is furnished the author stands convicted and no amount of 'indignation' will alter the case. If the Socialists of Evansville are rioters and murderers, as charged, let them be not only named but sought out and punished according to their crimes.

"It will hardly do to say the police force of Evansville do not know who were the ringleaders of the mob. This would be a still sadder commentary on the municipal mismanagement of that city. I am quite sure that if there had been a Socialist among them he would have been known and his name exploited as a horrible example throughout the country."

## THE BEAST OF CAPITALISM

### And the Bedlam of Crime, Duplicity, Exploitation and Immorality that it Rules.

**The Face of Civilization is Blotched and Seamed with Wrong Triumphant, in order that this Creature may have Full Sway. Beneath the Ever Present Social Insanity that this Beast produces, is the Working Class, Sweating, Groaning and Never Resting, to Pay for it All!**

"The private ownership of the tools and sources of production cannot and ought not to bring forth anything but a world of insanity, brutality and falsehood—this wild and deranged world, this sodden and vampire world, of capitalism and devastated life."—Dr. Herron.

# The Great Picnic at Milwaukee.

*IT BREAKS THE RECORD.—A RINGING CALL TO DUTY BY DEBS.—GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND PERFECT WEATHER.*

The monster picnic of the Social Democrats of Wisconsin, held at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, last Sunday, was a remarkable event. Most of all it emphasized beyond the possibility of dispute the great growth of Socialism in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. During the afternoon it looked as if Milwaukee was out en masse, and besides there were the Socialist excursionists from the cities out in the state, over 1,000 of them according to the figures given by the railroads. A conservative estimate of the total attendance places it between eight and nine thousand. Just to show that this is not a boast, it may be stated that, although tickets had been sent each Wisconsin reader of The Herald, had been circulated throughout the city factories, the state branches, unions, etc., the supply of 3,000 tickets furnished the gate ticket offices was exhausted within two hours after the gates opened, and had to be replenished from headquarters. The man that had the ice cream privilege sold forty-six gallons of ice cream, which was all he could secure, and declared it the largest business done at the park this year. The daily papers failed to agree on their estimates. The German Herold put the figure at ten thousand, the Free Press at six thousand, and the Sentinel at five thousand, both the latter being palpable under counts in spite of which the doubting city editor of the Sentinel telephoned the manager of the park to know if it was possible that so many people were there. He was told that that was a low estimate. Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke in the open air from the music shell to a crowd vast enough to stagger an ordinary speaker, but his voice carried splendidly and there were few indeed who did not catch the greater part of what he said. It was a noble and an inspiring effort, a call to duty that quickened the pulse and called forth tumultuous applause and fervent assent. The speaker was preceded by some inspiring songs by the Socialist Maennerchor of Milwaukee, which is made up largely of the old Socialists who for years laid the foundations for the solid, uncompromising movement that now exists in Milwaukee. To their unswerving fidelity in the years when Socialism was more than unpopular, is due the fact that Wisconsin has the most substantial Socialist development in the entire country. Comrade William E. Arnold, of Typographical No. 23, presided. Comrade Debs said, in part:

"According to the Divine decree, it is frequently said that a large percentage of men must go through life as drawers of water and hewers of wood. It is a ghastly lie upon nature. Every human being has a soul and has the elements within him to attain to and enjoy the beautiful and good things of the world.

"Wake up. For centuries you have been robbed, enslaved and brutalized, but the time has now come to change all this. Join a party that has the decency to recognize your wives, your daughters and mothers as citizens. Hold communion with yourself. Hold your heads erect. For ages your master has permitted you to work upon condition that you give him 80 per cent of what you produced. He gave you the remainder, which was just sufficient to keep your soul in your body and to keep you well lubricated, so that you remained a useful animal. He was able to do this because he owned the factory, the tool. The time has come for you to work a change in the economic revolution and own the tool yourself."

"It does not make any difference about the kind of tariff we have so long as we have to live by the tools that are owned by the capitalists. It is a question of the tool. Therefore, the workingmen must stand shoulder to shoulder; they must unite on the platform of the Social Democratic party, which believes in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

"The scales are falling from the eyes of the child of toil. He realizes that he has certain interests which are diametrically opposed to the class which robs him of the fruit of his labor. The bird of freedom has two wings. With trade unionism alone he is like a bird with one wing. The other wing is supplied by Social Democracy. No matter what the interests of working men may be, no matter what their color, nationality or religion, if they toil for their daily sustenance they should stand or fall together."

"You work only at the pleasure of your masters. Before you are permitted to make a dollar for yourself you must first make a dollar for your master. He doesn't work. He knows better. To get rich quick he works those who work.

"Your masters take advantage of your ignorance by appealing to your prejudice. Their powers diminish or increase as you learn or become more ignorant. On the day of election you are the horny-handed sons of toil and ride in a carriage. The other 364 days you walk, for you are again the common wage slave. How many of your wives have reserved seats for the horse show?

"Your senators are reported as taking a much-needed vacation at the sea shore. I wish their vacations could be made perpetual. (Applause). You workingmen have no leisure. If you have leisure you have no wages. Yet, if your toil does not bring your master profit, you are laid off and your family is robbed of your support and forced to starve. So you must make a living, not only for yourself and your family, but also for your employer. And his welfare has first consideration, because he controls the wages through which you and your family secure existence.

"Gov. La Follette in his speech at Chautauqua, N. Y., yesterday said that the vital principle upon which rests the foundation of the government is the will of the people. In that I agree with him, but I wish to say that no principle is more defied than that which the governor of your state has enunciated. The working people of the United States have no more voice in government than if they lived in Russia. On election day workingmen desert their field and go to the two interests of capitalists. There are big and little capitalists. The meanest are sometimes the little fellows. The little fellow lacks sagacity but not the will.

"Carnegie is called the steel king. I accept the title, but would change the spelling of steel and make it 's-t-e-a-l.' By his own labor he couldn't make enough steel for a cambric needle. He is now spending money with a lavish hand in providing libraries for those he robbed. Each of his libraries is cemented with the blood and sweat of crucified children of toil. One word above each library would tell the whole story—'Homestead.' Carnegie has scattered $100,000,000 abroad, but every penny was wrought from you. He still has so much left that he is overcome.

"What does Socialism mean? It means economical liberty, political equality, and social freedom. The scales have been falling from the eyes of the children of toil. They are beginning to see more and more that the workingman class has ties and responsibilities.

"They are understanding this fundamental fact, and they have begun accordingly to organize. But two wings are necessary to raise them to complete emancipation. Many of them believe that trades unionism will do it. But that is only the one wing, and it is as incapable of accomplishing the workingman's emancipation as one wing is able to raise a bird into the air. Workingmen are beginning to understand that they have common economic interest. No matter whether German or English, Catholic or Protestant, the interests of men who toil are identical in the social sense, and they must stand or fall together.

"Emperor William created a political cyclone in Germany the other day, when he declared that the time had come to stem the march of Social Democracy. Bismarck in his day attempted the same thing, but it resulted in his being wrapped in his political winding sheet. When William is dead and damned, Social Democracy will still be marching on. I would have given five years of my life, and would have it cut off now if Karl Marx could be brought back to life to see three million votes cast for Socialism."

A shout went up as the great labor leader and Socialist ceased speaking, a shout of uncontrollable enthusiasm mingled with cries of "Go on!" "Go on!" And as the crowd broke up and spread out about the park it presented a seething mass of heads that would have defied even the snap-shot artists. Comrade Debs was surrounded by eager admirers awaiting their turn to clasp hands with him. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

It was midnight before the crowd broke up. Everybody went home happy and tired.

### NOTES.

The policemen who travel the Schlitz Park beat said it was the most orderly picnic they had seen. The crowd was vast, but the behavior beyond criticism.

There were some unfortunate and unforeseen features. The dining room was unequal to the demands made upon it. It could have taken care of an ordinary picnic crowd in good shape, but the crush of Sunday was beyond its possibilities, although skirmishers for provender were sent out over the city to recruit its larder.

The establishment of a downtown headquarters was a happy stroke on the part of the arrangement committee. Delegations were met at the trains and boats and made acquainted with each other at the headquarters. The register shows page after page of names more or less well known to the movement at large.

"When you go into the booth on election day, see that your ballot bears the union label," was one of the felicitous periods in Debs' speech, and it was cheered to the echo.

Janesville carried off the palm for the largest delegation. A special train of ten coaches filled with enthusiastic comrades made the trip to Milwaukee in rapid time.

There were large delegations from Whitewater, Saukville, Port Washington, Kenosha, Plymouth, Madison, Elroy, Manitowoc, Brodhead, Lannon, Kiel, and other cities.

The Racine delegation came in on the interurban road with two big special cars. They made a striking picture as they came marching in at the park, with their handsome red badges.

The paper badges bearing the features of Debs, which were printed in ten thousand lots, were to be seen everywhere about the Milwaukee streets. They were a distinctive badge, easily recognized, and were very serviceable.

The Sheboygan delegation numbered over 200. The railway people at Sheboygan tried to get them packed into the regular train, but it was an impossibility, and time was lost while an extra coach was secured. Quite a bunch of Socialists came in from Monroe. Beloit was largely represented. The Beloit comrades chartered a trolley train to take them to Janesville.

Chicago was well represented. There was Comrade Corinne Brown, Comrade Jacob Winnen, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hunt (Gertrude Breslau Hunt), and several representatives of the earlier German Socialists of that city.

Michigan was represented by none less than Comrade W. L. Benessi of Kalamazoo. Utah sent Comrade Kate S. Hillier of Ogden, the former state secretary. Another Herald reader, Comrade Frank J. Rudy of Orangeville, Ills., mingled in the joyous throng. Comrade Chas. A. Plante, now of Chicago, but formerly of Hayton, Wis., was another who participated in the festivities.

An interesting conference of elected Socialist officials of Wisconsin was held Saturday evening at the residence of the editor of The Herald, 450 Jackson street. Mayor Born, the Socialist aldermen and Socialist appointees were present from Sheboygan, and Alderman Zander of Plymouth, Alderman Kaufman of Kenosha, State Secy. Thomas, National Committeeman Berger, and others to the number of about twenty. Various questions, such as the Socialist attitude toward franchises and the like, were discussed with great profit, and the meeting lasted till midnight. Such conferences should be held often.

Comrade Jacob Winnen of Chicago writes as follows of the big party picnic in Milwaukee last Sunday: "I enjoyed the picnic in Schlitz Park very much. It constitutes in fact a new episode in my life. It was a new, fresh inspiration to see the masses and glowing faces of the multitude listening to catch the inspiring words flowing from the lips of our great, matchless and only *Gene*. May he be saved for our great cause and reap the fruit of his toil to enjoy with emancipated labor and all mankind the triumph of Socialism. Also, it was a pleasure to meet once more the old guard in battle array, the guard that 'dies, but don't surrender,' and shake hands with so many old warriors."

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**Beware of "Labor Carnival" Fakes.**—Samuel Gompers has sounded a note of warning about "labor carnivals" which should be heeded by organized labor. Too many of the so-called "labor carnivals" are nothing more or less than peripatetic bawdy houses, shameful and demoralizing to all concerned. Labor organizations are for nobler purposes than to give countenance to obscene and lascivious exhibitions, usually gotten up by a conscienceless set of rascals, who use an organization as a mantle for their nefarious work.—United Mine Workers' Journal.


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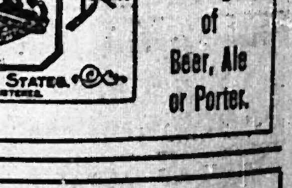
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# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

**HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.**

☞ The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

**OFFICERS:**

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. - - - Cor. Secretary
FREDERIC HEATH, 614 State St. - - - Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St. - - - Fin. Secretary
GUSTAVE ESCHE, 518 Newhall St. - - - Treasurer
M. WEISENFLUCH, 417 Eleventh St. - Sergeant at Arms
Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Chas. G. Eckert, Emil Brodde, F. Woodley, J. E. Kagi, Frederic Brockhausen, Secy.; 678 Seventh Ave. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 298 Fourth St.

SECTIONS—Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Section meets first and third Mondays, at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut St. Building Trade Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

COMMITTEES—ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: F. S. Newman, Chairman, 318 State St., Gustav Esche, N. M. Weller, A. J. Welch, E. H. Basenberg. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: F. Brockhausen, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave., Victor L. Berger, J. Joyce, Frederic Heath, F. E. Woodley. GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE: J. Reichert, Chairman, 318 State St., N. M. Weller, M. Peterson, H. Hoppe, Wm. Schwab. SANITARY COMMITTEE: H. Protive, Chairman, 529 Greenbush Street, J. Hager, N. M. Weller, W. J. Carey, J. Schweitzer.

## ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

### DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 732 6th ave.

Architectural Iron and Wire Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st. Rich. Strasse, Secy., 1012 Lloyd st.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 22—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Chas. Hempel, Secy., 812 14th st.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut street. Casp Hach, Secy., 524 Sherman st.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 8.45 P. M. at 298 4th st. Wm. F. Wickert, Secy., 010 8th street.

Bar Tenders and Waiters' Union No. 61—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Jac. Kohlmeyer, Sec'y, 556 E. Water st.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 602 Chestnut st. Herman Hein, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No.10025—George Schielein, Secy., c. o. Cream City Bill Posting Co.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, National ave. and Reed st. F. J. Butler, Secy., 2015 Clybourn st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Reed & Oregon sts. John P. Thomas, Secy., 205 Hanover st.

Book Binders' Union No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde Hall. Mart. D. Imhoff, Sec'y, 654 Broadway.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut & 3rd sts. Al. Zuelsdorf, Sec'y, 521 Cedar st., Flat No. 5.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Jas. Roberts, Sec'y, Leigh House.

Box Makers and Sawyers' Union No. 3—Chas. Raasch, 030 9th st.

Brass Moulders' Union No. 141—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Lipp's Hall, northwest corner Third and Prairie streets. Jos. A. Brefke, Sec'y, 432 Maple st.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets first and third Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schulte, secy., 538 Twelfth street.

Brewery Malsters' Union No. 89—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Walnut & 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Engineers' Union No.25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine & 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth & Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Bricklayers and Masons' Int. Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at Union Labor Hall, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Thomas Kramer, Secy., 663 Walker st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 413 East Water st. Frank Rathke, Secy., 413 East Water st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 073 Holton st.

Building Laborers' Union No. 3—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut st. Chas. Dietrich, Secy., 657 12th st.

Building Trades Council—John Schweigert, Sec'y, 505 15th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursray at 298 4th st. E. P. Dietz, Secy., 500 28th street.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16 — Sam Braun, Secy., 0 W. North ave.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Friay at 318 State st. M. Brandau, Secy., 1215 17th st.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Wm. Schmidt, Secy., 472 30th ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets every Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Emil Holl, Sec'y, 2628 Cherry st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 7th and Walnut sts. Louis Munberg, Secy., 471 22nd street.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., cor. Mineral st and Fourth avenue. Chas. Scheder, 534 Lapham st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. John Qualman, Sec'y, 618 6th st.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd annd 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J.Reichert, Sec'y, 318 State st.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and Teutonia. L. C. Billerbeck, Secy., 1009 14th st.

Coal Teamsters' Union No. 47—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Draeger, Sec'y, 1100 1st st.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aves. Wm. Bohl, Sec'y, 323 Walker st.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. R. Lambrecht, Sec'y, 2628 Fond du Lac ave.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Newton Peters, Sec'y, 706 North ave.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Sunday at 318 State st. N. H. Stroesner, 1304 6th st.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Dill J. Barrett, Secy., 216 6th st.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Nick Dalinden, Sec'y, 839 36th st.

Flour and Cereal Mill Workers' Union No. 42—Meets 2nd and fourth Thursday at 760 3rd st. H. N. Gokey, Secy., 624 Walker st.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y, 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Paul Huebner, 934 Winnebago st.

Feeders and Job Pressmen Union No. 27. Meets first Friday of each month at 3rd and State sts. Leonard Hunger, Secy., 1111 Chestnut st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Cora Smith, Sec'y, 505 Hanover st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 101—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday. Anton Papez, Secy., 648 14th st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 0632—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. Mary T. Vanatter, Secy., 489 Milwaukee st.

Glass Blowers' Union No.15—Fred Jackson, Sec'y, 241 Howell ave.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 11—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222—224 Grand ave. Nic Schwinn, Sec'y, 432 Eighth st.

House Smith and Bridge Mens' Union No. 8—Otto Klein, 769 32th st.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and fourth Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. A. Winter, Secy., 1088 2nd st.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 121—Meets first and third Thursdays at Bruemer's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, secy., 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at National ave. and Grove st. John Merz, Sec'y, 336 Florida st

Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2—Mets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. E. B. Duffy, Sec'y, 1117 Prairie st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—2nd and 4th Monday at 262 Fourth st. H. F. Heck, Sec'y, 426 Jefferson st.

Lake Seamens' Union—Wm. Michelsen, 282 Lake st.

Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y, 163 Mason st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—H. Bark, 1070 N. Pierce st.

Machinists' Union No.66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Edward Kickhaefer, Secy., 190 Wright street.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Frank Schmeling, Sec'y, 141 Chambers st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. Albert E. Genther, Secy., 319 Hanover st.

Machinists Union No. 432.—c. o. F. W. Wilson, Grove st. and National ave.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday.

Machinists' Union No. 248—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. at National ave. and Grove st.

Machinist Helpers' Union No. 10402—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 274 Third street. Fred. A Wendt, Sec'y, 812 38th st.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts John A. Burger, Sec'y, 1120 Walnut st.

Millwrights' Union No. 1510—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. B. Knaten, Sec'y, 055 24½ st.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets first and third Thursday at Kaiser's hall, 208 Fourth st. Paul Gauer, 247 Greeley st.

Marine Cooks' Ass'n No. 52—Jos. P. Naugton, Sec'y, Develaar Flats.

Musicians' Union No.8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st. W. H. White, Sec'y, 318 State st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No 0—E. Thomas, Sec'y, 614 State st.

Ornamental Wire and Iron Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th street.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday at Heim's hall, 526 Chestnut st. Walter Lay, Secy., 2428 Elm st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 310 Third st., cor. Prairie, first and third Wednesdays. Louis Bash, Secy., 923 Orchard street.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3d st.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Henry Heuer, Secy., 660 Linus st. H. R. Sauer, Business Agt., 330 Grove st., Room 7.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 526 Chestnut st. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Tuesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' headquarters, S. W. cor. 3d and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Printing Pressmens' Union No. 7—Frank R. Wilke, Secy., 554 Madison street.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 139—Jas. F. Hess, Sec'y, 623 Linus st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. R. A. Walker, Secy., 502 Prairie st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie streets. Wm. Rogge, Secy., 139 Hadley st.

Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. J. E. Doren, Secy., 438 2nd ave.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 10833—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Miss Lizzie Dorigol, Secy., 508 Sheridan Lane.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Meets 4th Sunday at 421 E. Water st. Frank Knitle, 578 19th st.

Stationary Firemen No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at State and 8th sts. H. C. Kuhn, Sec'y, 810 Central ave.

Tanners' and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets every Wednesday at Kofeld's Hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. R. A. Gallun, Secy., 710 2nd st.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union—Chas. Joergenson, Secy., c. o. Academy.

Tile Layers' Union—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 12th st. and North ave. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th st.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at State and 3rd sts. Ed. Puls, Sec'y, 1157 7th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 49—Meets 1ts and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. John Clancy, Secy., 871 11th st.

Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Chas. J. Buehler, 3210 Lisbon ave.

Typographia No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. E. Kuehuel, Sec'y, 803 Booth st.

Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Hugn Treu, Sec'y, 240 Scott st.

Waiters' Union No. 59—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. W. McDonald, Sec'y, 306 Grand ave.

Wood Finishers' Union No. 115—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 319 3rd st. J. Hager, Secy., 280 Jefferson st.

# Father Hagerty Coming for Labor Day!

## Notes of the Labor Day Committee.—Trades Council Minutes.—Federal Labor Union to be Investigated.

After a good deal of correspondence, the special committe on Labor Day speaker of the Trades council, has succeeded in securing no less an attraction than the celebrated Socialist-priest, Father Thomas J. Hagerty, of Van Buren, Mo. Comrade Hagerty has just returned to the middle west from a western tour which was a continuous ovation. He is one of the most erudite agitators for Labor on the platform today and draws big crowds wherever he goes. He was until recently in charge of a parish in Las Vegas, New Mexico, but voluntarily resigned the same to devote his efforts to Labor emancipation, both with tongue and pen. Many points were after him for Labor Day, but Milwaukee finally succeeded in making the best claim.

### Notice to Unions.

The Federated Trades Council committee on arrangements for Labor Day has sent out notices of the celebration to be held at Pabst park, Monday, Sept. 7, enclosing blanks to be filled out by secretaries, in order that the chief marshal of the parade may have at his disposal such information as will assist him in properly forming the line. Owing to the inaccuracy of the roster of secretaries it is possible that some few unions may not have received the notice and invitation, but the committee desires to make it clear that no one has been intentionally slighted.

Unions should make it a point to take action in the matter of the Labor Day celebration without further delay and return notice to the secretary of the council at the earliest possible date, together with the information asked.

The committee requests that the advertising of labels, shop-cards, etc., in the parade be made a special feature this year. It is also more than earnestly requested that those organizations having a number of female members see to it that tally-hos or omnibuses are obtained for the sisters and that they, too, show their full strength. There ought to be no diffidence or false modesty on their part in this matter, for women, as well as men, should be proud of the fact that, being workers, they are workers having a principle to maintain.

The committee is making arrangements for trophies to be awarded to the unions making the best showing. A further feature or novelty may be the appearance of the lady delegates to the council in an automobile, though this arrangement is as yet but problematical. At all events, it is safe to predict that this year's celebration will, with fair weather, eclipse that of all former years. To this end, let every union and every individual put forth the utmost effort, and let every delegate to the council make it a point to march with that body, thus making it representative in fact as well as in name. A band of 18 pieces will head the council.

Turn out, and "fall in."

### Trades Council Minutes.

Regular meeting, July 15, 1903. Delegate Arnold in the chair, Del. Basenberg vice chairman, in absence of Rec. Secy. Heath at state Federation meeting, Del. Neuman named in his stead. Minutes read and approved. A large number of new delegates were seated, making the meeting one of the best in point of attendance in years. The executive board reported a communication from the State Federation of Labor convention asking if the local of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Leatherworkers desired that action be taken at headquarters regarding the tannery strike. The members present of the executive board were ordered to visit the meeting of the tanners at Liedertafel hall and get answer. The board also recommended that fake advertisers and the so-called "United Labor" carnival be given further exposure by means of cards at the picnic of the Social Democratic party at Schlitz Park. Delegate Berger showed letters and newspaper clippings showing the trouble at Toledo between the Carnival fakirs and the Building Trades council there. Another delegate reported that agents of the carnival had distributed complimentary tickets to the delegates before the meeting, which was roundly denounced as a shame and a breach of the delegate's obligation. The recommendation was concurred in. The election of the standing committees being a special order, it was now taken up, resulting as follows:

Organization and Credentials—F. E. Neuman, August Dittmer, A. J. Welch, Gustav Esche, Henry Wachtel.

Legislation and Laws—Frederic Heath, F. Brockhausen, Victor L. Berger, Charles Dippel, C. Hendrickson.

Grievances and Arbitration—James Sheehan, F. E. Woodley, J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, William Dietrich.

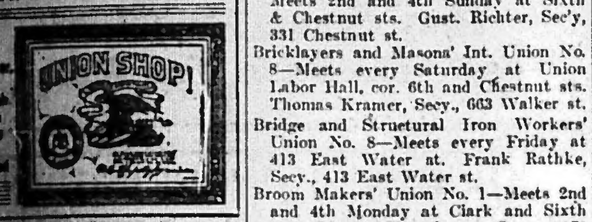
Local Sanitary Conditions—Frederick Brockhausen, Newton McKee, F. R. King.

Nominations—W. A. Arnold, W. C. Franzen, Jacob Hunger, Edward H. Basenberg, Otto Schultz.

The committe on organization and grievance reported in favor of the request for $2 from the Oshkosh Trunk and Bag Workers, but disapproved of several other requests on the ground that it was not proper for a voluntary delegate body to draw heavily on its treasury for such purposes. The organization committee reported that its chairman, Delegate Neuman, had acted with the other chairman as instructed in connection with the Tanners' committee and it had been decided to solicit aid from certain local sources. It also reported along with routine matters investigating the Milwaukee Protective Association, which had asked to be allowed to use some of the Council's letters on fake advertising, and it was decided that the association should be given the letters as requested. The special order, to consider the request of the San Francisco labor council, was made a special order for the next meeting at 9:30. The label section reported asking the Labor Day picnic committee to have the label featured as much as possible in the parade. Delegate Rooney invited members of the council to meet Debs and occupy stage while he spoke. Accepted. The Labor Day picnic committee reported organization with Ed. Berner as chairman and J. Reichert and J. E. Kagi, secretaries. A motion prevailed that the Academy of Music and Brunkhorst's bands be hired. A letter was received from Samuel Gompers stating that the charter of the Steam and Hot Water Fitters National Association had been revoked. Delegates from the Plumbers stated that they were organizing the steam fitters and would continue to do so.

An illiterate and vulgar letter was received from J. H. Payne, president of the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers, with relation to the protest against his reported strike breaking action in Milwaukee in connection with the Tanners' strike. Moved to demand an answer from the Chicago Federation of Labor, to whom the complaint was addressed. Amended that secretary write again under registry stamp and ask if the former communication was received. Carried as amended. The Steamfitters and Plumbers complained that Federal Labor Union No. 8,002 had taken in men rejected or expelled from their unions and that the applications of good men who should have been allowed membership had been shelved. On motion the organization committee was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the Federal Labor union. At this point the committee to see the tanners returned and asked that secretary wire the state federation convention asking that strike be sustained and moral and financial aid granted. Concurred in. On motion it was decided to write Havenor of the American association for a Sunday benefit game, same to be advertised by hand bills, if arranged. A complaint of the Steamfitters against Pabst brewery was referred to business agent. Receipts for evening $75.41, disbursements $74.59. Adjournment.


**Union Barber Shops.**

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—In probate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, Milwaukee County. } ss.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Katharina Nass, Deceased.

WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Katharina Nass, deceased, late of the City and County of Milwaukee, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and whereas, application has been made by Charles Eiteneier, the executor named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State, and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said Charles Eiteneier.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1903, at 9 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1903.

By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL, Register of Probate.
RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.


Y. M. C. A. Restaurant, 143 Fourth Street.
Quick Service at Table and Counter. TRY OUR 15 CENT MEALS.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS 107 Wisconsin St. Tel. Main 502.


# Town Topics by the Town Crier.

**Give the so-called "United Labor" carnival fake a wide berth. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has denounced it, and the Federated Trades Council has declared it to be an enemy to organized labor. If the Milwaukee Sentinel wants to insult self-respecting organized labor by going into a deal with the fakirs the crime will be upon its own head. Keep the children away from such an immoral exhibition.**

That the daily press of this country is owned and controlled by capitalism, is of course not news, but a good illustration of the fact was furnished in connection with the Social Democratic picnic of last Sunday. There were nearly nine thousand people present, but the Sentinel's account put the figure at five thousand, and when the reporter wrote it five the editor couldn't believe that there were so many people in attendance at a socialistic picnic and had to telephone out to Schlitz Park to see if his reporter wasn't exaggerating!

Now note the difference! Monday night the horse (and donkey) show opened at the Exposition. The "quality" of Milwaukee was there, the boxes were reserved for capitalists, the Sentinel said there were four thousand people present (which is an over-statement) AND THE SENTINEL GAVE UP FOUR PAGES, MORE OR LESS, TO TELLING ABOUT IT, besides various pictures! Figured on the same basis the Social Democratic picnic would have deserved a write-up of almost the entire paper! And the Socialists represent a vital and a world saving movement, while the horse show represents decay and the tendencies that are spoiling our civilization and that may actually plunge that civilization into chaos. Does the daily press represent the people or the plutes? It doesn't take long to decide.

### Milwaukee Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Comrades are requested to make remittances for Picnic tickets early so as to avoid rush and confusion toward the latter end.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously reported | $356.60 |
| M. Isberg, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Waltzer, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. F. Kargl, city | 1.00 |
| J. M. Johnson, Madison | .70 |
| Geo. Kron, city | 1.00 |
| George Mesick, city | .50 |
| M. L. Mostenbrook, city | 1.00 |
| Frank Flatowski, city | .50 |
| B. Hoenig, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Nimmer, city | 1.00 |
| Ernst Kubath, city | 1.00 |
| Gustave Podollske, city | .20 |
| C. F. Dittmar, city | 1.00 |
| J. D. McWhorter, city | 1.00 |
| Maligus Boehmer, Madison | 1.00 |
| A. J. Welch, city | 1.00 |
| John Orlebeke, Sheboygan | .50 |
| Henry Luther, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| L. T. Visser, Sheboygan Falls | 1.00 |
| B. J. Reim, Green Bay | 1.00 |
| Edw. Brunk, city | 1.00 |
| Oscar Swendsan, city | .80 |
| Fred. Rehbein, city | 1.00 |
| H. P. Newman, Racine | .20 |
| Unknown | .20 |
| Jas. Reidenbach, city | 1.00 |
| Herm. Gabel, Fond du Lac | 1.00 |
| Alb. Jaudt, city | 1.00 |
| Louis Hoberg, S. Milwaukee | .20 |
| Wm. Mann, city | 1.00 |
| Carl Newbold, city | .10 |
| John Rechlin, city | 1.00 |
| Nick Petersen, city | 10.00 |
| J. W. J., Janesville | 1.00 |
| J. Edw. Lawson, city | 1.00 |
| Frank Menning, Appleton | .60 |
| Mrs. Mary Thompson, New London | 1.00 |
| Math. Haertle (M. H.), city | 1.00 |
| Unknown | 1.00 |
| Gus. C. Voigt, Waukesha | 1.00 |
| Wm. Zimmermann, city | 1.00 |
| T. M. Watson, Whitewater | 1.00 |
| Wm. Lasonske, city | .30 |
| John Maerklein, city | 1.00 |
| Hy. Schulz, city | 1.00 |
| Edw. Radtke, city | 1.00 |
| Herm. Ziekuhr, city | 1.00 |
| Melchelke Bros., Cascade | 1.00 |
| Ed. Erieson, Elroy | 1.00 |
| Unknown, city | .10 |
| Herm. Labude, city | .50 |
| Mike Purol, city | 1.00 |
| W. H. Phelps, Janesville | .50 |
| G. F. Froemming, city | 1.00 |
| Alb. Nelson, city | 1.00 |
| Gus. Gerke, city | 1.00 |
| Geo. Morris, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Achtenberg, city | 1.00 |
| A. Larsen, Whitewater | .50 |
| Mm. Mutchler, Racine | 1.00 |
| Geo. Greasby, city | 1.00 |
| John Koch, city | .20 |
| Geo. Kirch, city | 1.00 |
| John Schaefer, city | 1.00 |
| Fred. Burhop, city | .40 |
| Aug. Farnow, city | 1.00 |
| John Huseby, city | 1.00 |
| Paul Susenier, city | .30 |
| Wm. Warning, city | 1.00 |
| T. C. Knutson, city | 1.00 |
| Fred. M. Aithen, Two Rivers | 1.00 |
| Otto Keil, city | .50 |
| Herm. Ehlers, city | 1.00 |
| Alb. Borchert, city | 1.00 |
| Max Teske, city | 1.00 |
| Poul Klug, city | .10 |
| Thos. W. Gerber, city | 1.00 |
| F. A. Birnbaum, city | .50 |
| H. Hancock, city | .30 |
| W. E. Fendrick, city | 1.00 |
| Henry Hefty, Monroe | 1.00 |
| G. E. Ellis, Monroe | 1.00 |
| J. Hirsig, city | 1.00 |
| And. Fillman, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Klopf, city | 1.00 |
| John Beidatsch, city | 1.00 |
| Joe Lopinski, city | 1.00 |
| Theo. Teskey, city | 1.00 |
| F. Tufelski, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Christoph, city | 1.00 |
| L. C. Billerbeck, city | .10 |
| H. Nehring, city | 1.00 |
| Aug. Heuer, city | 1.00 |
| Ed. Goetzen, Saukville | .10 |
| Geo. Johnson, city | 1.00 |
| Otto Strege, city | 1.00 |
| John P. Wilson, Plymouth | 2.00 |
| H. W. Grautz, city | 1.00 |
| Jos. Klier, city | 1.00 |
| Aug. Wendt, city | .50 |
| J. H. Roesch, city | .10 |
| B. L. Mathews, city | 1.00 |
| W. Pfannenstiel, city | .20 |
| Chas. Scheel, city | .20 |
| Unknown, city | .20 |
| Unknown, city | .10 |
| Fred. C. Soll, Nashotah | .20 |
| E. G. Lindner, Kiel | 1.00 |
| H. J. Amman, Kiel | 1.00 |
| M. Becker, Kiel | 1.00 |
| A. Wassman, city | 2.00 |
| E. H. Barchoey, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Schulz, Pt. Washington | .30 |
| J. Hirsch, city | 1.00 |
| Tailors' Union, city | 3.50 |
| H. F. Beck, city | 1.00 |
| H. Schneider, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Holdorf, city | 1.00 |
| Gus. Heinrich, city | 1.00 |
| Aug. Kremer, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Ruplinger, city | 1.00 |
| Theo. Voelkner, city | 1.20 |
| Rud. Leehoff, city | .20 |
| Herm. Wilhelm, city | 1.00 |
| J. C. Kromer, city | .50 |
| Fred. Rack, city | .10 |
| Chas. Zainer, city | 1.00 |
| Carl Morty, Brodhead | .50 |
| Jas. Sheehan, city | 1.00 |
| Frank Waechler, Sheboygan | .20 |
| John Hussman, city | 1.00 |
| E. Schoenauer, city | .50 |
| Jacob Peterson, city | 2.00 |
| Jos. C. Schuler, Janesville | 1.00 |
| S. E. Pratt, city | 1.00 |
| C. W. Lechleidner, city | .50 |
| E. H. Thomas, city | .30 |
| Fred. Meyer, city | 1.00 |
| Horseshoers' Union No. 11, city | 1.00 |
| E. A. Hudson, city | .50 |
| Ebbie Hudson, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Jerome, city | .20 |
| W. F. Haywood, city | .10 |
| Corinne Brown, Chicago | .20 |
| F. W. Weaver, Whitewater | .50 |
| Wm. Ferber, city | 1.00 |
| John Knight, Jr., Whitewater | 1.00 |
| Jas. Spervacek, Manitowoc | .30 |
| Geo. Ramming, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| F. J. Hill, Monroe | .50 |
| F. J. Rudy, Orangeville, Ill. | .50 |
| Chas. D. Ficks, Madison | 2.00 |
| F. L. Burdick, Beloit | .50 |
| W. Barriage, Janesville | 1.00 |
| Ed. Breiby, Janesville | 1.00 |
| J. A. Delaney, Janesville | .10 |
| W. J. Murphy, Janesville | 1.00 |
| Geo. Schnoer, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| C. A. Plante, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Louis Schneider, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| F. Haoch, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| Wm. Schroeder, city | 1.00 |
| Ed. Hawthorne, city | 1.00 |
| L. M. Davis, city | 1.00 |
| J. Beck, city | .20 |
| M. Roetze, city | 1.00 |
| Thomas Wallace, city | .70 |
| Frank Nelson, city | 1.00 |
| Frank Alferry, city | 1.00 |
| Rob. Seidel, city | .50 |
| Jos. Knorr, city | 1.00 |
| Fred. Krueger, city | 2.00 |
| Tony Phillips, city | 1.00 |
| Wm. Leubke, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Nicholaus, city | 1.00 |
| Emil Arndt, city | 1.00 |
| Henry Christy, city | 1.00 |
| Fritz Rohrdantz, city | 1.00 |
| Frank O. Immler, city | 1.00 |
| John Bernges, city | 1.00 |
| C. J. Hewitt, city | .20 |
| L. Meyer, city | .10 |
| Fred. Witte, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Fickerle, city | .50 |
| Henry Wulfers, city | .50 |
| C. J. Frost, city | .20 |
| T. Heller, city | .50 |
| A. Tasse, city | 1.00 |
| Gus. Johnson, city | 1.00 |
| Jul. Schulz, city | 1.00 |
| Martin Buethner, city | 1.00 |
| C. M. Hanson, city | .50 |
| Peter Anderson, city | .50 |
| Wm. Sauter, Sheboygan | 1.00 |
| F. A. Hebbekers, city | 1.00 |
| F. Pische, city | 1.00 |
| L. Kranzfelder, city | 1.50 |
| Theo. Kirschner, city | 1.00 |
| G. Raggio, Waukesha | .40 |
| Otto Harbich, city | 1.10 |
| P. B. Brown, city | 1.00 |
| J. Cherney, city | .50 |
| Chas. W. Seaberg, city | 1.00 |
| Otto Wagenitz, city | 1.00 |
| Max Frantz, city | 1.00 |
| E. Trapp, city | 1.00 |
| Chas. Ebert, Janesville | 1.00 |
| Miss Laura Herman, City | .20 |
| Jacob Hunger, city | 1.00 |
| David Guentzberger, city | 1.00 |
| Ed. Ziegler, city | 4.00 |
| F. G. Kramer, city | .50 |
| Total | $544.60 |

Be a worker. Get this paper into as many hands as you can!


EXCURSION TO CHICAGO $1.00
Round Trip on S. S. Virginia
Every Sunday 9 A. M.
Returning, leave Chicago 9 P. M. same day.
GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS $1.50 MANISTEE and return, $1.50 LUDINGTON and return, SATURDAY NIGHTS.
VIA PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
Dock 68 W. Water St., Tel. Main 717

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO. AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
Daily at 9:30 P. M. for
GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKEGON, TOLEDO, GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY; AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
Phone Main 894—City Office 400 East Water St. Docks Foot West Water Street.

$1 TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP $1.50
GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
For Chicago, 9 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily, Sunday 5 p. m. For Racine, 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 a. m. daily except Monday. For Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Escanaba and points on east shore of Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. For Mackinac Island, 9 a. m. Sunday.
Office and Docks, Foot of Sycamore Street.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
91 WISCONSIN ST. DOCK 68 WEST WATER STREET.
Manistee, Ludington, Traverse City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points East, 8:00 p. m., daily.
TEL. MAIN 717.

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO. SATURDAY NIGHT EXCURSIONS —TO—
Grand Haven and Return, $1.50
Muskegon and Return, $1.50
Grand Rapids and Return, $2.00
Boat Leaves Dock Foot of West Water St. AT 10 P. M.

Barry Line Steamers
Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.
FARE 75 cents.
Excursion on Bay every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. from Grand Ave. bridge; return at 6 P. M. Good music and refreshments on board. FARE 25 cents.


### Wisconsin State Board.

The State Executive Board met July 12, all resident members being present except Dr. H. C. Berger and Howard Tuttle. Charters were granted to Kewaunee, De Pere, Branch 2 of Kenosha (the German branch) and Branch 9 of Sheboygan, the first woman's branch organized in Sheboygan. Hopes were expressed that this might be the beginning of a great Socialist work among the women of Wisconsin. The secretary was instructed to make arrangements for a lecture tour for Comrade Ben Hanford next winter, also for a few dates in September for Father Hagerty. Comrades wanting either of these speakers will please take notice and send in their applications. Secretary's financial report for June was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand June 1 | | $1.80 |
| Dues received, | | |
| 7 of Sheboygan | $2.20 | |
| 19 of Milwaukee | 5.70 | |
| 1 of New London | .60 | |
| 6 of Milwaukee | 1.95 | |
| 5 of Sheboygan | 3.00 | |
| 3 of Sheboygan | 2.10 | |
| 1 of Milwaukee | 2.10 | |
| 1 of DePere | 1.80 | |
| 1 of Eau Claire | 2.55 | |
| 1 of Port Washington | 5.00 | |
| 9 of Sheboygan | 1.50 | |
| 12 of Milwaukee | 8.10 | |
| 1 of Mishicott | 1.65 | |
| 1 of Marshfield | 1.50 | |
| Total Dues Received | | $39.75 |
| Monthly pledges, | | |
| Kiel pledges | 6.00 | |
| Milwaukee pledges collected by J. C. Cramer | 16.08 | |
| Total pledges | | $22.08 |
| Leaflets sold | | .60 |
| Contribution Branch 22 to Waukesha fund | | 2.00 |
| Campaign Fund, F. Maher | | 1.00 |
| Total receipts | | $67.23 |
| Paid J. Reichert, treasurer | | 58.40 |
| Balance returned to Branch 1 of Waupaca | | .50 |
| Total expenditures | | $58.90 |
| Balance in hands of secretary | | 8.33 |

Report of state treasurer for June:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand June 1 | 1.63 |
| Receipts from state secretary | 58.40 |
| | 60.03 |
| Expenditures, W. R. Gaylord, salary | 60.00 |
| Total receipts | 60.03 |
| Total expenditures | 60.00 |
| July 1, cash on hand | .03 |

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

The Carpenters of Milwaukee will hold a picnic and ball on Sunday at Berninger's Park, Twenty-sixth avenue and South Pierce street, at which a whole barrel of fun will be let loose. There will be speaking by Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Trades council, and by Herman Wilde. Local 1,447 is attending to the arrangements.


KAUFER-SMITHING, AUCTIONEERS, 376-378 Broadway.
Sell at Auction every Saturday
Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Rugs, Sewing Machines and Ranges.


Special Notice.—The contest on ticket selling will close on the evening of Aug 1., for the monster picnic. All settlements made later will not count in the competition.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, Milwaukee County. } ss.

In the matter of John O'Connor, an infant under the age of fourteen years.

WHEREAS, A petition in writing by John Rogofski and Bertha Rogofski, his wife, for the adoption of John O'Connor, child of Patrick O'Connor and Georgia O'Connor has been filed with this Court; and,

WHEREAS, the consent of Patrick O'Connor and Georgia O'Connor, the parents of said infant, can not be obtained;

IT IS ORDERED, That said petition be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held in its court room, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1903, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said petition and hearing be given to Patrick O'Connor and Georgia O'Connor, parents of said infant, by personal service of this notice on said Patrick O'Connor, parents of said infant, at least ten days prior to said hearing, or by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said County of Milwaukee, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 26th day of June 1903.

By the Court,
PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

DR. THEO. BURMEISTER, Attorney for Petitioners.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE. } ss.

In Justice Court.

To Wm. Goller.

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property garnisheed to satisfy the demand of George Goller amounting to $21.90 (twenty-one dollars ninety cents.)

Now, unless you shall appear before A. C. Runkel, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said City of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 4th day of August A. D., 1903, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 14th day of July A. D., 1903.

Geo. Goller, Plaintiff.
Dr. Theo. Burmeister, Plaintiff's Attorney.


H. Salentine. 'Phone 601 S. P. J. Lavies.
SPECIALTY IN CARPENTERS and MOLDERS TOOLS, STOVES and HARDWARE.
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.
Salentine & Lavies, 482 National Ave.


WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
O. N. CALIP, 1210 Banks Avenue, Superior.
H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowoc.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas. 678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.

### Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
Kunz & Blesser Brewing Co. of Manitowoc, Wis.

By special request of the Pres. pro tem. of the International Iron Moulders Union of North America affiliated unions are hereby notified that Black and Germer, Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stoves of Erie, Pa., are still on the unfair list, and until otherwise reported here.

Special attention is called to the unfair list: Hood Rubber Co., goods are branded: "Hood Rubber Co.," "Old Colony Rubber Co.," "Independent Rubber Co."

All union men are requested to carefully read the following new section to the revised constitution adopted at the 11th Annual Convention held at Manitowoc July 14, 15 and 16, 1903.

Sec. 11. Any person soliciting funds or advertisements in the name of organized labor shall not be considered bona fide unless approved by a bona fide City Central body of labor unions in the city in which the soliciting is done. In cities where no central bodies exist it shall require the approval of al the local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. No soliciting shall be considered legitimate unless the solicitor carries proper credentials from the labor bodies referred to herein. The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor shall not at any time carry on or approve of advertising schemes. However, legitimate advertisements by its official organs is hereby approved. And its officers may only in case of protracted labor troubles solicit financial assistance in aid of such disputes.

Secretaries of affiliated unions are hereby warned against all persons not positively known to them who solicit for souvenirs or other publications in the name of organized labor. If such persons are not known, secretaries should at once correspond with the proper officers of the organization they assume to represent.

Fred. Brockhausen, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**

By an action of the new Executive Board elected at the 11th annual convention at a meeting held in Manitowoc July 17, 1903, all matters of interest to the affiliated unions and the proceedings of the Executive Board will be published in these columns. The German official organ, the Sheboygan Volksblatt, will contain a similar column. Copies of the official organs will be mailed to all secretaries.

In order to avoid any break in the official business between the Secretary-Treasurer and secretaries of affiliated unions, Section 8 of article 15 must be strictly observed. The Section reads:

Sec. 8. It is the duty of all affiliated unions to send the address of their president and secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation and notify him immediately of all changes made in the offices and addresses of said officers.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy-Treas.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

A MEETING OF THE PICNIC COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD AT 614 STATE ST., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.


Grand Opening Of my New Saloon.
701 Winnebago Street, Saturday & Sunday, July 25 & 26, 1903.
Good Music, Fine Lunch and Schlitz Beer on Tap. A cordial invitation extended to all.
FRANK BAUER.


MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT. IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY. } ss.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Wilhelmine Huge, Deceased.

WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Wilhelmine Hoge, deceased, late of the City of Milwaukee, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and whereas, application has been made by Bertha Benz, one of the executrixes named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this state and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said Bertha Benz and Rosa Wolfgram.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular Term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1903, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald" a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 6th day of July 1903.

By the Court,
Richard J. Hennessey, 1st Ass't Register of Probate.

Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.


WEISS BEER. ALE PORTER
E. L. HUSTING
Soda and Mineral Waters
TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

CRAB SEASON JUST OPENED. All kinds of FISH and other SEA FOOD. Very best quality, reasonable prices.
F. TEWS, 373 First Avenue, PHONE 8484 BLUE.

First Grand Picnic and Ball
—GIVEN BY THE—
CARPENTERS OF MILWAUKEE,
Arranged by the Local Union No. 1447,
At BERNINGER'S PARK, 26th Ave. & South Pierce St.
SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1903.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

WE WILL ALL BE THERE WHEN THE FUN BEGINS! WHERE? WHY AT THE
5th Grand Monster Basket Picnic
ARRANGED BY THE
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH, S. D. P.,
—AT—
J. KARTH'S GROVE, Formerly Dasslers,
5 Blocks West of the Pilgrims Rest Cemetery,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1903.
Amongst other attractions that will take place, will be the CALICO DANCES, and Games for Men, Women and Children. Every Child will receive a present Free.
Admission $1.00 per Family, including Dancing, Refreshments and Coffee.

Why dont you TRADE at BARRETT'S DEPARTMENT STORE?
They Want Your Trade And Will Save You Money.

LABORERS! WORKINGMEN!
The best you can do for your health is the regular use of the genuine "RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH" with shower, stream and electric treatment at 82 Juneau Avenue. This bath, the only one of its kind in the city, is the greatest blood purifier in the world. GOUT, RHEUMATISM, COLD and all other diseases of the blood will disappear.
COST 50 CENTS ONLY.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 8 to 12 a. m.
Ladies days: Tuesdays and Fridays.
PROF. A. MUELLER, Prop., 82 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c.
New Teeth, best and finest manufactured $8.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth $5.00
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.
DR. YOUNG, 413-416 Germania Building.
Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12. PHONE 8813 BLACK.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EYE GLASSES
Are the only kind worth having. Right eye glasses mean improved sight, and benefitted eyes. Wrong glasses mean injured eyes, followed by blindness. We are so careful incorrect glasses are an impossibility here. We make no charge for examination.
L. SACHS, The Jeweler, 418 National Ave.

THE HOME TEA CO.
393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.,
Surely have the best TEAS and COFFEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.
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WM. R. BEITZ CO.
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Phone 9801 Black. MILWAUKEE.

WHERE TO EAT.
LAWRENCE'S ORIGNAL 3c. LUNCH ROOM
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices.
OUR MOTTO: CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.
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The HOCHSTEIN LEAF TOBACCO CO.
Importers of SUMATRA & HAVANA, And Packers of DOMESTIC LEAF TOBACCO.
302 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE PURITAN 3c LUNCH ROOM
223 West Water Street,
Open Day and Night. Quick Service. Popular Prices.

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Wine Grower and Distiller,
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Direct Importation from my own Vineyards Alsheim on the Rhine.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY.
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Milwaukee Brewing Co's Beer on Tap. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Undertaker and Embalmer,
Carriages for Funerals, Weddings, Etc.
Open Day and Night. Telephone South 94.
661 THIRD STREET, Milwaukee, Wis.

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312 Third St., Steinmeyer Building. Phone Black 8525.

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MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS,
Tampanola, 10 cents, National Sport, 5 cents.
575 10th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

PEOPLES CASH MEAT MARKET.
R. KOMOROWSKI, Mgr.
Wholesale & Retail Fresh & Salted Meats, All Kinds of Sausages.
Cor. Lincoln Ave. and Clinton St. 'Phone South 2111.

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The Lowest Price DRY GOODS, GENTS' & LADIES FURNISHING STORE at 948 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.